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ABSTRACT

The twelve Governor's Regional Conferences explore areas of agreement and consider steps to be taken to develop a state-wide plan for library service. A selection of eleven speeches, representative of the general trend of the Conference are: (1) The Role of the School Library in Interlibrary Service, (2) School Libraries, (3) The Place of Bookmobile Service in the Library Program in North Dakota, (4) What Do You Expect from your Libraries?, (5) Rural Library Services, (6) Public Libraries, (7) Interlibrary Services, (8) A challence to Change, (9) Interlibrary Cooperation, (10) Interlibrary Services Cooperation and (11) A Library System and Its Headquarters. Alsc included is the summary of the twelve region group proceeding. (MM)

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NORTH DAKOTA

GOVERNOR'S REGIONAL CONFERENCES

ON

LIBRARIES

October-November, 1968

Sponsored by the

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

under

Title III LSCA

PROCEEDINGS

Mrs. Pauline Sadler, editor

LI 002 898

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
1970

William L. Guy
GOVERNOR

Walter Fiedler
STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONER

Richard J. Wolfert
STATE LIBRARIAN

1

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION
Memorial Building
Capitol Grounds
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

1970

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"Libraries –

A

Citizen's

Necessity"

Preface

The Governor's Regional Conferences on Libraries Proceedings herein presented, is the result of a number of groups of people interested in library services for North Dakota.

The Proceedings of the Conferences reflects the thinking of representatives from academic, school, public, and special libraries in North Dakota. The intent of the publication of the Proceedings is for improving library service of all types at all levels for all the people of the state.

Although the Governor's Conferences are only a beginning in interlibrary services, it is hoped that through discussions, an agrement can be reached concerning basic assumptions and primary objectives; library programs implemented at an early date; and hopefully, legislative appropriations forthcoming for a sound library development program in the state.

The State Library Commission has devoted a great deal of effort to consideration of the many elements to be included in a state-wide program to improve service and utilize resources currently available to the best advantage. Consideration was given to strengthen library programs in the state at all levels of operation. Librarians and interested groups are in agreement for a comprehensive plan for library development in North Dakota.

The Governor's Conferences, sponsored by the State Library Commission, were intended to explore areas of agreement and to consider steps to be taken to develop a state-wide plan for library service. A total comprehensive consideration given to all types of libraries should lead an anticipated resource of knowledge within the reach of all citizens of the state.

MRS. PAULINE SADLER

Introduction

The twelve Governor's Regional Conferences on Libraries were planned primarily for library trustees, librarians, and directors of all types of libraries – Public, School, College-University and Special, and to lay people in business, industry, the professions and community – to those who were interested in libraries, their development and improvement.

Interlibrary cooperation needed to be the prerogative of the people in North Dakota to concern themselves with the necessity for library services and for providing the inspiration, ideas, contacts, and materials needed to plan for the communities' library development. Information of the current status of libraries, library services, library needs and the projected potentials for the future of community libraries was intended to stimulate the citizens in concerning themselves about their local area needs.

The State Library Commission in conjunction with the regional steering committees planned and conducted the meetings in twelve areas of the state. The twelve Regional Conferences were planned in the period dating from September 9, 1968 - October 9, 1968. The Conferences were held from October 14, 1968 - November 8, 1968. The Conference headquarters were centrally located with each region to facilitate for the delegates' convenient access to the meetings.

Especial appreciation is extended to the Advisory Council, the twelve local planning committees of each region and the numerous library-minded citizens, and the dedicated staff of the State Library Commission who contributed their time and labor tc the Conferences.

A selection of the speeches representative of the general trend of the twelve Governor's Regional Conferences are included in the proceedings.

MRS. PAULINE SADLER
Conference Coordinator

Welcome

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the Governor's Regional Conferences on Libraries. A significant necessity for public libraries and improved library services from pre-school children to the senior citizen has been brought about by the technological advancement of the space age and the population explosion.

Libraries, being a vital necessity in this cultural change must meet this challenge. The theme of these conferences, "Libraries—A Citizen's Necessity", clearly states the need for a provision of an improved library system for a greater service to the citizens of North Dakota.

William L. Guy
Governor

DIVIDE
BURKE
RENVILLE
BOTTINEAU
ROLETTE
TOWNER
CAVALIER
PEMBINA
2
Bowbells
3
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Cando
WILLIAMS
MOUNTRAIL
Mc HENRY
Towner
PIERCE
RAMSEY
WALSH
Grafton
WARD
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Stanley
NELSON
GRAND FORKS
Mc KENZIE
McLEAN
SHERIDAN
WELLS
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DUNN
Fessenden
FOSTER
GRIGGS
STEELE
TRAILL
Finley
MERCER
Stanton
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GOLDEN VALLEY
BILLINGS
BURLEIGH
KIDDER
STUTSMAN
OLIVER
9
11
BARNES
CASS
Medora
STARK
MORTON
10
SLOPE
HETTINGER
GRANT
EMMONS
LOGAN
LA MOURE
RANSOM
RICHLAND
Napoleon
12
Lisbon
Mott
SIOUX
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ADAMS
Mc INTOSH
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on

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National Council on Education
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Devils Lake

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Board of Higher Education
Casselton

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Senator Evan E. Lips
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Dickinson

Mr. Wendal Cushing, Librarian
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Dept. of Public Instruction
Bismarck

Mrs. Freda Hatten
Serials cataloger, NDSU
Fargo

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Ward County Library
Minot

Mr. Donovan Benzie, Supt.
Public Schools
Dickinson

Mrs. Abner Larson, Past Pres.
N. D. Trustee Assn.
Fargo

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Message to Delegates

I am very pleased to extend my greetings to all of you attending this Regional Conference on Libraries.

I am sure we all agree that if we are to continue to provide the improved public library service the citizens of every area of our state deserve, it will be necessary to plan and organize our total library service to make maximum use of all resources available. This can only be done through the cooperation and effort of all librarians, library trustees, educators, state and local officials and state legislators.

I commend and congratulate each of you for the time and effort you are devoting to the continuing improvement of our library service throughout the state. My best wishes to you for every further achievement.

William L. Guy

Governor William L. Guy

REGION 1

Stanley, North Dakota
October 14, 1968

Conference Program

Presiding: Mr. Ralph Bekken, Conference Chairman

9:00 A.M.—Registration and coffee

9:30 A.M.—Opening Session

Welcome: Mr. Bruce Rodenhizer, Mayor of Stanley

Keynote Address: Mr. Norris Wilson, Supt. of Schools, Tioga

Panel: What the Region Has in Libraries

Moderator: Mr. Ralph Bekken, Attorney, Stanley

Academic Libraries—Miss Mary Shemorry, Librarian, U. Center, Williston

West Plains Rural Library Service — Mrs. Anne Lassey, Librarian, Williston

School Libraries — Miss Edna Reimche, Librarian, Minot Senior High School

Public Libraries — Mrs. Lillian O. Wilson, New Town

Union Catalog — Mrs. Ruth Schoenhard, State Library Commission, Bismarck

Interlibrary Services — Mr. Everett Foster, Librarian, Minot Public Library

Library Laws — Mr. Dean Winkjer, Williston

Noon—Luncheon Session

Master of ceremonies: Mr. Ralph Bekken, Attorney, Stanley

Address: What is the Future of Our Libraries?
Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Conference Coordinator,
State Library Commission, Bismarck

1:30 P.M.—Afternoon Session

Presiding: Mr. Ralph Bekken, Stanley

Message to the Discussants: Mr. Ralph Bekken, Stanley

Discussion Sessions

Discussion Summation: Mr. Ralph Bekken, Stanley

REGION 1

Steering Committee

Mr. Art McKinney, Bismarck
Special Assistant to Governor Guy

Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck
State Library Commission
Conference Coordinator

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Miss Martha Halvorson
Mountrail County Supt. of Schools
Stanley

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Williston Herald
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KCJB, Minot
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Mountrail County Promoter, Stanley

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Northwest Library Federation
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Minot Senior High School

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Mrs. Roy Johnson, Stanley
Mrs. Ernest Halvorson, Stanley
Mrs. Chet Abelson, Stanley
Mrs. Rolf Springan, Stanley
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West Plains Rural Library
Williston
Mr. Ralph Bekken, Attorney
Stanley
Mrs. Fred Sandberg, Librarian
Carpio High School
Miss Edna Reimche, Librarian
Minot Senior High School

Discussion Leaders

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Mr. Ray Mahany, Watford City
Mr. Olaf Opedahl, Tioga
Mrs. Vince Stenehjem, Watford City

ALTERNATE LEADERS

Mr. Norris Wilson, Tioga
Mr. Paul Berge, Alexander

Resource Committee

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Everett Foster, Minot
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Mrs. Ben Whitmore, Stanley
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Mrs. Arne Stromstad, Stanley
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Rev. James Stenslie, Stanley
Mr. Ralph Bekken, Stanley
ALCW, Stanley

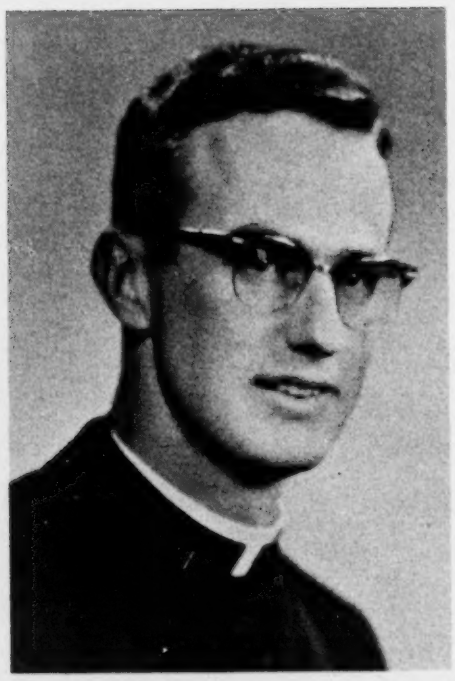
REGION 2

Bowbells, North Dakota

October 16, 1968

Conference Program

Presiding:	Mr. Felix Adams Soil Conservation Agent
9:00 A.M.	Registration and coffee
9:30 A.M.	Opening Session
	Welcome: Mr. Jens Peterson, Mayor of Bowbells
	Keynote Address: Mr. Charles Carter, Attorney, Flaxton
	Panel: Libraries Today in Region 2
10:00–11:50	Moderator–Mr. Felix Adams
	Rural Service–Mrs. Lawrence Erickson Chairman, Ward County Library Board
	Special Libraries–Mrs. Geraldine Brosman Librarian, Air Force Base, Minot
	County Library Plan–Mrs. Ruth Ralph Librarian, Divide County Library
	School Libraries–Mr. Warren Borchert Superintendent of Schools–Crosby
	Public Libraries–Mrs. William Nelson Minot Public Library
	Interlibrary Systems–Mrs. Everett Foster Librarian, Minot Public Library
Noon–	Luncheon Session
	Master of Ceremonies: Mr. Felix Adams
	Address: "What Do You Want in Library Service?" –Mrs. Pauline Sadler Conference Coordinator, State Library Commission
1:15 P.M.	Afternoon Session
	Presiding: Mr. Felix Adams
	Message to the Discussants: Mr. Felix Adams
3:10 P.M.	Coffee
3:30 P.M.	Discussion Summation: Mr. Tony Schell Superintendent of Schools–Bowbells



REV. LEONARD ECKROTH, Chairman of Region 2 Conference, Bowbells, North Dakota, October 16, 1968.

REGION 2

Steering Committee

Mrs. Ruth Ralph, Librarian
Divide County Library

Mrs. Conrad Mortenson
Crosby

Mrs. Lloyd Gunderson
Crosby

Mr. Arthur Bird
Flaxton

Mr. Victor Nordloef
Commissioner
Bowbells

Mrs. Charlotte Taylor
County Superintendent of Schools
Crosby

Mrs. LaVerne Mertis
Bowbells

Mr. Tony Schell
Superintendent of Schools
Bowbells

REGION 2

Discussion Leaders

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Mrs. Clarence Olson, Mohall

Mr. Harlind Ostrum, Portal

ALTERNATE

Mr. Bert Wilson, Bowbells

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ALTERNATES

Mrs. Lawrence Erickson, Minot

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Recorders

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Mrs. Eugene Plummer, Bowbells

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Arthur Bird, Flaxton

Mrs. Jack Stewart, Mohall

Registration Committee

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Bowbells

Mrs. Keith M. Emerson,
Co-Chairman, Bowbells

MRS. LAWRENCE ERICKSON, Chairman, Ward County Library Board, Route 3, Minot, North Dakota, participating panel member on rural services in Region 2, Bowbells, North Dakota, October 16, 1968.

WARREN BORCHERT, Superintendent of Schools, Crosby, North Dakota, panel member on School Library Services, Region 2, Bowbells, North Dakota, October 16, 1968.

REGION 2

Local Arrangements Committee

Rev. Leonard Eckroth, Chairman
Mr. Willard Grubb, Powers Lake
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Mrs. Clarence Olson, Mohall
Mrs. Mabel Skalicky, Portal
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Mr. Don Kolbo, Mohall
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Mrs. Jack Stewart, Mohall
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Mrs. Leone Morrison,
Bismarck Acting Director, SLC
St. Joseph's Parish Center
Altar Society

Publicity Committee

Kenmare News
Kenmare

Divide County Journal
Crosby

Robert Cory, Columnist
Minot Daily News

KLPM Radio
Minot

KTGO Radio
Tioga

KCJB Radio
Minot

KXMC TV
Minot

PANEL DISCUSSION, Governor's Regional Conference, Region 2, Bowbells, North Dakota, October 16, 1968.

REGION 3

Towner, North Dakota
October 18, 1968

Conference Program

Presiding:	Mr. Robert Muhs, Conference Chairman Superintendent of Schools–Towner
9:00 A.M.:	Registration and coffee
9:30 A.M.:	Song and Pledge to the Flag
	Welcome: Mr. Hayden Thompson, Mayor of Towner
	Keynote Address: Mrs. Ivan Christianson, Granville
	Panel: Libraries Today in Region 3
	Moderator: Mr. Robert Muhs, Supt. of Schools, Towner
	Special Libaries–Mrs. Alice M. Marsden, Bottineau
	Rural Library–Mrs. Don Wilkie, Bottineau
	Public and County Libraries–Mrs. Curtis Strand, Rugby
	School Libraries–Mrs. M. T. Jorgenson, Librarian, Towner High School
	Cooperative and Resource Libraries–Mrs. Everett Foster, Minot
	Academic Libraries in a Cooperative System–Mr. Cyril B. Russell, MSTC, Minot
	Library Laws–Mr. Thomas Burgum, Towner
Noon:	Luncheon Session–Table Prayer–All
Address:	Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Conference Coordinator, State Library Commission–"What Do You Want Your Future Library To Be?"
1:30 P.M.:	Afternoon Session
	Message to the Discussants: Mr. Robert Muhs
	Discussion Sessions
3:20 P.M.:	Coffee–Women's Club, Towner
3:40 P.M.:	Discussion summation: Mr. Lincoln J. Jerstad, Supt. of Schools, Dunseith
4:00 P.M.:	Adjournment

ROBERT MUHS and **MRS. PAULINE SADLER,** discussing library development.

SEN. EDWIN C. BECKER and Representative **OSCAR SOLBERG,** viewing the library development map.

REGION 3

Steering Committee

Mrs. William Fairbrother, Chairman
Mrs. Robert Marvin, Drake
Mrs. Curtis Strand, Rugby
Mrs. Peter Hornstein, Rugby
Mrs. J. Marlin Kyle, Rolla
Mrs. Duane Glasner, Rolla
Mrs. Herbert Booth, Bottineau
Mrs. Robert Muhs, Bottineau
Mrs. Walter Trengen, Bottineau
Mr. Phillip Berube, Rolla
Mrs. Helen Claire Ferguson, Rugby
Mrs. George Stancel, Drake

Discussion Leaders

Mrs. Ivan Christianson, Granville
Mrs. Phillip Haug, Deering
Mrs. Helen Claire Ferguson, Rugby
Mr. Gurmenwill Schimche, Ross

ALTERNATES

Miss Elizabeth Gillmer, Rugby
Mr. Richard Grose, Drake

Recorders

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ALTERNATES

Miss Elizabeth Gillmer, Rugby
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ALTERNATES

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Exhibits Committee

Mrs. Walter Trengen, Bottineau
Mrs. Pete Hornstein, Rugby
Mrs. Robert Marvin, Drake
Mrs. Corabelle Brown, Towner
Mrs. Wendal Cushing, Bottineau

Conference delegates, discussing library development exhibits.

Discussion group

REGION 4

Cando, North Dakota

October 21, 1968

Conference Program

Presiding: Mr. Leo T. Callahan, Cando
Manager, Baker Electric

9:00 A.M. Registration and coffee

Welcome: Mr. Robert Sitz, Mayor, Cando

Keynote Address: Mr. Evan Heustis, Devils Lake
Dean, Lake Region Junior College

PANEL:

Miss Beatrice Larson, Librarian
Lake Region Junior College, Devils Lake

Public Libraries—Mrs. Milton Kelly
Library Board Trustee, Devils Lake

Rural Library Services—Mrs. Nora Mohberg,
Demonstration Coordinator, Mayville

Association Libraries—Mrs. Vine D. Lord
Librarian, Cando

School Libraries—Mrs. Wallace Rice
Librarian, Maddock

Interlibrary Cooperation — Mr. Donald J. Pearce
Librarian, Chester Fritz Library, Grand Forks

Library Laws — Mr. George Ackre, Jr.
Attorney, Cando

Academic Library Services within Interlibrary Cooperation —
Miss Clenora Quanbeck, Librarian, Mayville College

12:00 P.M. Luncheon Session: Rev. John D. Baxter, Edmore
"Libraries from the Patron's Point of View"

Invocation: Rev. James R. Hulett

Afternoon Session

Message to the Discussants: Mr. Leo T. Callahan

Discussion Session

3:20 P.M. Coffee

3:40 P.M. Discussion Summation: Mr. Fred Hoghaug
State Representative, Devils Lake

4:00 P.M. Adjournment

REGION 4

Steering Committee

Mr. Art McKinney,
Special Assistant to Governor Guy,
Bismarck
Mrs. Pauline Sadler,
Conference Coordinator, Bismarck
Mrs. Milton Kelly, Devils Lake
Mrs. Vine Lord, Cando
Mrs. Wallace Rice, Maddock
Miss Beatrice Larson, Devils Lake
Miss Clenora Quanbeck, Mayville
Mr. Don Pearce, Grand Forks

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Mrs. Mitchell Garst, Cando
Mrs. D. A. Halley, Cando
Mrs. Edith Rose, Cando
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Mrs. Donald Herbel, Rock Lake
Miss Merle McIntyre, Devils Lake
Mrs. R. C. McLeod, Cando
Mrs. Gerald Boehm, Devils Lake
Rev. John Baxter, Edmore
Mrs. Edward Schmid, Minnewaukan
Mrs. John Ridley, Maida
Miss Lucille Simpson, Cando
Mrs. Lawrence Power, Langdon
Mrs. Norbert Rupp, Munich
Mrs. Anthony Englehart
Minnewaukan
Futurian Club of Cando
Cando Women's Club
Coterie Club
Entre Nou Club
Literary Club
American Legion Auxiliary

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Mr. Pete Dennison,
Towner County Record Herald

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Rev. Elmo Anderson, Maddock
Mr. Howard Rasmusson, Sarles
Mrs. Philip Soback, Edmore

ALTERNATES

Mr. Richard E. Forkner, Langdon
Mrs. Donald Herbel, Rock Lake

Resource Committee

Mrs. Nora Mohberg, Mayville
Mrs. Wallace Rice, Maddock
Mrs. Margaret Kertz, Langdon
Miss Jean Gilbertson, Edmore

ALTERNATES

Miss Merle McIntyre, Devils Lake
Mr. Don Pearce, Grand Forks

Recorders

Miss Susan Smith, Cando
Mrs. Edward Schmid, Minnewaukan
Mrs. Caroline Horne, Devils Lake
Mrs. Charles Slieve, Leeds

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Elroy Bjerke, Maddock
Mrs. Norbert Rupp, Munich
Miss Beatrice Larson, Devils Lake

REGION 5

Grafton, North Dakota

November 1, 1968

Conference Program

Presiding:	Mr. Norvald Narveson, Grafton Businessman
9:00 A.M.	Registration and coffee
9:30 A.M.	Welcome: Mr. Howard F. Hills, Mayor of Grafton
	Keynote Address: Mr. Henry Lundene, Adams, Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Board
	PANEL: "Libraries Today in Region 5"
	Public Libraries in an Interlibrary System: Mr. Dennis Page, Grand Forks Public Library
	Interlibrary Services and Academic Libraries: Mr. Don Pearce, Chester Fritz Library, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks
10:40 A.M.	Coffee
	County Libraries within an Interlibrary System: Mrs. Ora Marie Stewart, Librarian, Grafton
	School Libraries within Interlibrary Services: Mr. Ralph Perkins, University of North Dakota Library School, Grand Forks
	Interlibrary Laws: Mr. Robert Burke, Atty., Grafton
	Role of the State Library in Library Systems and the Union Catalog: Mrs. Leone Morrison, Acting Director, State Library Commission, Bismarck
12:00 Noon	Luncheon Session
	Master of Ceremonies: Mr. Francis Phelan, Grafton, Businessman
	Address: Mr. Ben G. Gustafson, Dean, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, "What Do I Want From a Library?"
	Message to Discussants: Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Conference Coordinator
	Discussion Groups
2:40 P.M.	Coffee
3:00 P.M.	Discussion Summation
3:30 P.M.	Adjournment

REGION 5

Steering Committee

Mr. Art McKinney, Bismarck, Special Assistant to Governor Guy
Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck, Conference Coordinator
Mr. Dennis Page, Grand Forks, Public Library
Mr. Don Pearce, Grand Forks, University of N.D. Library
Mrs. John Engesather, Lakota
Mrs. H. J. Byrne, Lakota
Mrs. Nora Mohberg, Mayville
Mr. Helmer Dahlan, Michigan
Mrs. Andrew Detroi, Grand Forks
Mr. Henry O. Lundene, Adams

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St. John's Altar Society

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Mrs. Andrew Detroi, Grand Forks

Exhibits Committee

Mr. Dennis Page, Grand Forks, Chairman
Mrs. Alice Baird, Grafton
Mrs. Ora Marie Stewart, Grafton

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Mr. Robert Vaaler, Grand Forks
Mrs. James Larson, Park River
Mrs. John Engesather, Lakota
Mr. Ed Hamre, Drayton
Mr. Oliver Johnson, Edinburg

ALTERNATES

Mr. James Maxwell, Grafton
Mrs. John O'Brien, Grafton

Resource Committee

Mrs. Nora Mohberg, Mayville
Mr. Dennis Page, Grand Forks
Mr. Don Pearce, Grand Forks
Mrs. H. J. Byrne, Lakota
Mrs. Ora Marie Stewart, Grafton
Mrs. Alice Baird, Grafton

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Gary Pearson, Grafton
Mrs. Arlene Short, Langdon

Recorders

Mrs. James Johnston, Grafton
Mrs. Phillip Macmillan, McVille
Mrs. Jack Lind, Aneta
Miss Grace Carlson, Lakota
Mrs. O. J. Sundeen, Lakota
Mrs. Francis J. Phelan, Grafton

ALTERNATE

Mrs. Al Austin, Grand Forks

REGION 6

Finley, North Dakota

November 4, 1968

Conference Program

Presiding Chairman: Mrs. Abner B. Larson, Fargo

9:00 A.M. Registration and coffee

9:30 A.M. Opening Session

Welcome: Mr. Joseph E. Knutson, Mayor of Finley

Keynote Address: Mr. Kilbourn L. Janecek, Fargo
Librarian, North Dakota State University

PANEL: Libraries Today in Region 6

Academic Libraries: Miss Clenora Quanbeck, Mayville
Librarian, State College

Rural Service: Mrs. Robert Geston
West Fargo

School Libraries: Mrs. Ruth McMartin, Fargo
Director of Instructional Resources, Fargo Schools

Interlibrary Service: Miss Ann Haugaard
Librarian, State College, Valley City

Public Library: Mrs. Helen Tracy, Valley City
Librarian, Public Library

Interlibrary Laws: Mr. Daniel R. Twichell, Fargo
Attorney

12:00 P.M. Luncheon

Invocation: Singing Prayer, Mrs. Agnes Bugbee, Finley

Address: Mr. Ed. Raymond, Administrative
Assistant, Fargo Public Schools

1:30 P.M. Message to Discussants: Mrs. Barbara Vogel, Fargo
State Chairman of National Library Week

Discussion Groups

3:20 P.M. Coffee

3:40 P.M. Discussion Summary

4:00 P.M. Adjournment

REGION 6

Steering Committee

Mr. Art McKinney, Bismarck, Special Assistant to Governor Guy
Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck, Conference Coordinator
Mrs. Ruth McMartin, Fargo
Mrs. Philip Vogel, Fargo
Mrs. Robert Geston, West Fargo
Mrs. Mandly Johnson, Hillsboro
Mrs. Ken McIntyre, Harwood
Mrs. Nora Mohberg, Mayville

Local Arrangements Committee

Mrs. Agnes Bugbee, Finley, Chairman
Mrs. Marie Devlin, Finley, Co-chairman
Mrs. Edward Moe, Binford
Mrs. Jean Patton, Cooperstown
Mrs. Lester Winning, Cooperstown
Mrs. Loren Richards, Hope
Mrs. Eldora Kraby, Hillsboro
American Lutheran Church Women

Registration Committee

Mrs. Edward Moe, Binford, Chairman
Mrs. Loren Richards, Hope
Mrs. Gordon Frigaard, Cooperstown

Exhibits Committee

Mrs. Marcus Moen, Mayville
Mrs. Marvin Goplen, Binford
Mrs. William Busta, Valley City

Discussion Leaders

Mr. Daniel R. Twichell, Fargo
Mrs. Marcus Moen, Mayville
Mrs. Gordon Frigaard, Cooperstown
Mrs. L. E. Berger, West Fargo

ALTERNATES

Mr. Arthur Morlock, Cooperstown
Mr. Walter Richter, Buxton
Mr. Duane Pratt, Mayville

Resource Committee

Mrs. John Murch, Hillsboro
Mrs. Irene Kville, Steele
Mrs. Harold Bring, Galesburg
Mrs. Leon Sharperud, Mayville

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Ruth McMartin, Fargo
Mrs. Nora Mohberg, Mayville
Mrs. William Busta, Valley City
Miss Lillian Wilson, Valley City

Recorders

Mrs. Joseph Deutch, Casselton
Mr. Marvin Goplen, Binford
Mrs. Einar Overby, Cooperstown
Mr. James Cousins, Jr., Cooperstown

ALTERNATES

Mrs. George Soule, Fargo
Mrs. Ralph Maxwell, Fargo
Mrs. Gilmore Hanson, Valley City

REGION 7

Fessenden, North Dakota

October 23, 1968

Conference Program

Presiding: Mr. Robert Branson, Fessenden
Wells County Welfare Board

9:00 A.M. Registration and coffee

9:30 A.M. Opening Session

Invocation: Rev. Carell Foss

Welcome – Mr. Erwin Engbrecht
Mayor of Fessenden

Keynote Address – Mrs. Helen Tracy
Librarian, Valley City

Panel – Libraries Today in Region 7
Moderator: Mr. Robert Branson, Conference Chairman

School Libraries – Mrs. Genevieve Buresh
Director, Library Services,
Department of Public Instruction, Bismarck

Community Service – Mrs. Robert Hargrave
Librarian, Carrington

Rural Service – Mrs. Nora Mohberg
Demonstration Coordinator,
State Library Commission, Mayville

Library Laws – Mr. Robert Reimers, Melville

Public Library – Mrs. Violet Bailey
Librarian, Harvey

Union Catalog – Mrs. Ruth Schoenhard
State Library Commission, Bismarck

Interlibrary Cooperation – Mr. Everett Foster
Public Library, Minot

12:00 P.M. Luncheon

Master of Ceremonies – Mr. Branson

Address: "What Do You Expect From Your Libraries?"
Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck – Conference Coordinator

1:30 P.M. Afternoon Session

Message to Discussants – Mr. Robert Branson

Discussion Sessions

3:20 P.M. Coffee

3:40 P.M. Discussion Summation – Mrs. O. Duance Sturlaugson,
New Rockford

REGION 7

Steering Committee

Mr. Art McKinney, Bismarck–
Special Assistant to Governor Guy
Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck–
Conference Coordinator
Mr. E. S. Killie, Fessenden–
N.D. Assn. of School Administrators
Mrs. M. C. Solberg, Fessenden
Mr. Robert Branson, Fessenden
Mrs. Helen Tracy, Valley City

Local Arrangements Committee

Mrs. M. C. Solberg, Fessenden–
Chairman
Mrs. E. S. Killie, Fessenden–
Co-Chairman
Mrs. Herbert Berg, McClusky
Mrs. Mattie Backen, Fessenden
Mrs. Norman Rudel, Fessenden
Mrs. O. D. Sturlaugson,
New Rockford
Mrs. Carell Foss, Fessenden
Mr. Milton L. Brandt, Carrington
Mr. Arthur K. Johnson, Carrington
Mrs. Howard D. McGuiness,
Fessenden
Mr. Fred Mietz, Fessenden
Mrs. Vernon Pranke, Cathay
Mrs. Albert Seibel, Martin
Mrs. Arnie Boyum, Carrington
Mrs. Charles Richards, Fessenden
Mrs. Algot Erickson, Carrington
Mrs. Herb Witthauer, Carrington
Mrs. Lucille Berg, McClusky
Mrs. Ferdinand Peik, Carrington
Mrs. John Melhouse, Fessenden

Publicity Committee

Mr. Ed. Doherty, New Rockford–
Newspaper
Donna Hope, New Rockford–Radio
Allan Stock, Fessenden–
Wells Co. Freepress
Steve Farrington, Harvey–
Harvey Herald
Mable Wenstrom–
Foster County Independent
Mrs. Debolt–KFYR

Exhibits Committee

Mrs. Violet Bailey, Harvey
Mrs. Robert Hargrave, Carrington
Mrs. E. S. Killie, Fessenden
Mrs. Roy Brown, New Rockford

Resource Committee

Mrs. Robert Hargrave, Carrington
Mrs. Nora Mohberg, Mayville
Mrs. Violet Bailey, Harvey
Mr. Everett Foster, Minot

ALTERNATE

Mrs. Ruth Schoenhard, Bismarck

Discussion Leaders

Wayne Hankel, McClusky
Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck
Mr. Kenneth Bowlinger, Harvey
Mrs. Carell Foss, Fessenden

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Lynn Schwoebel,
New Rockford
Mrs. William Neuharth,
New Rockford

Recorders

Mrs. Clara Neuenchwander,
Fessenden
Mrs. John Melhouse, Fessenden
Mrs. Sylvester Wallace,
New Rockford
Mrs. Vernon Pranke, Cathay

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Howard McGuiness, Fessenden
Mrs. Sylvester Wallace,
New Rockford

REGION 8

Stanton, North Dakota

October 25, 1968

Conference Program

Presiding: Mr. Dan Kisse, Halliday

9:00 A.M. Registration and coffee

Welcome: Mr. Kenneth Enyart, Mayor of Stanton

Keynote Address: Mrs. Leone Morrison, Acting Director, State Library Commission, Bismarck

PANEL:

Rural Services; Mrs. Eugene DeTienne
Librarian, Riverdale

Public Library: Miss Dorthea Booke
Librarian, Dickinson

Academic Library: Mrs. Lois Engler
Librarian, Junior College, Bismarck

Legislative Look at Libraries: Senator Howard Freed
Attorney, Dickinson

School Libraries: Mrs. Genevieve Buresh
Director of Libraries, State Dept. of Public Instruction
Bismarck

Association Libraries: Mrs. C. A. Thelander
Beulah

Interlibrary Cooperation: Mr. Everett Foster
Librarian, Public Library, Minot

Union Catalog: Mrs. Ruth Schoenhard
State Library Commission, Bismarck

LUNCHEON:

Invocation: Rev. Stanley T. Dolan, Stanton

Address: Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck
Conference Coordinator
"What are the Inadequacies of our Libraries?"

1:30 P.M. AFTERNOON SESSION

PROBLEMS IN TODAY'S LIBRARIES

Message to Discussants: Mr. Dan Kisse, Halliday

Discussion Sessions

3:20 P.M. Coffee

3:40 P.M. Discussion Summation: Senator Howard Freed, Dickinson

4:00 P.M. Adjournment

REGION 8

Steering Committee

Mr. Art McKinney, Bismarck,
Special Assistant to Governor Guy
Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck,
Conference Coordinator
Mr. Dan Kisse, Halliday
Mr. Warren Enyart, Stanton
Mrs. Martha Stone, Bowman
Mr. Bernnett Reinke, Dickinson
Miss Dorthea Booke, Dickinson
Mrs. Vera DeTienne, Riverdale

Local Arrangements Committee

Mr. Warren Enyart, Stanton,
Chairman
Mrs. Henry Eckelberg, Halliday
Mr. Dan Kisse, Halliday
Miss Elinore Slagg, Washburn
Mrs. Clark Robinson, Coleharbor
Mrs. Dorene Henke, Center
Mrs. Alice Husfloen, Center
Mrs. Vera DeTienne, Riverdale
Mrs. Marvin Kollman, Killdeer
Mrs. Milton Guenther, Dunn Center
Mrs. Leonard Knorr, Riverdale
Mrs. Harvey Schilling, Stanton
Mr. Martin Leinius, Stanton
Mr. Harold Unterscher, Stanton

Discussion Leaders

Mr. Bob Stroup, Hazen
Mr. Dave Robinson, Coleharbor
Mrs. Howard Freed, Dickinson
Mr. Leonard Knorr, Riverdale

ALTERNATES

Mr. Donald Giffy, Roseglen
Mrs. James Connely, Dunn Center

Resource Committee

Mrs. Wayne Stroup, Garrison
Mrs. Vera DeTienne, Riverdale
Mrs. C. A. Thelander, Beulah

ALTERNATE

Mrs. Lois Engler, Bismarck

Registration Committee

Mrs. Adolf Leupp, Chairman
Mrs. Charles Skolsky
Mrs. Marvin Leer
Mrs. Donald Stiefel
Miss Teresa Leupp

Publicity Committee

Mr. Warren Enyart, Stanton,
Chairman
Mrs. Henry Eckelberg, Halliday
Mrs. Clark Robinson, Coleharbor
Mrs. Dorene Henke, Center
Richard A. Mauritson, Ed.,
Killdeer Herald
Samuel E. Burgess, Ed.,
Dickinson Press
Mr. Rapsavage, Ed.,
Center Republican
Bud Bailey, Ed.,
Hazen Star
Don Gackle, Ed.,
McLean County Independent
Mr. Oliver Borlaug, Ed.,
Washburn Leader
Mr. Anderson, Ed.,
McLean County Journal
Bud Scott, Ed.,
Underwood News
Mr. Stan Dick
KDIX, Dickinson
KXMB-TV, Minot
KXJB, Minot

Recorders

Mrs. Leonard Sailer, Hazen
Mrs. Lawrence Porsborg,
New Salem
Mrs. Joe Cook, Hazen
Mrs. Earl Fjosne, Halliday

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Claude Brown, Dunn Center
Mrs. Clarence Ricketts, Garrison

Exhibits Committee

Mr. Warren Enyart, Stanton
Mrs. Dorene Henke, Center
Mrs. Alice Husfloen, Center

REGION 9

Medora, North Dakota
October 28, 1968

Conference Program

Presiding Chairman: Mrs. Douglas Nordby, Amidon

8:30 A.M. Central Standard Time
Registration and coffee

9:00 A.M. Welcome: Dr. Ralph Hubbard, Historian, Medora
Keynote Address: Senator Leland Roen, Bowman
PANEL: Libraries Today in Region 9
Academic Libraries: Mr. Bernnett Reinke, Librarian, Dickinson State College
Rural Service: Mrs. Nora Mohberg, Mayville, Demonstration Coordinator, State Library Commission
Public Libraries: Mrs. Martha Stone, Librarian Bowman
School Libraries: Miss Ethel B. Lawson, Librarian, Amidon School
Library Laws: Senator Leland Roen, Rancher, Bowman
Union Catalog: Mrs. Ruth Schoenhard, State Library Commission, Bismarck
State Library Services: Mrs. Leone Morrison, Acting Director, State Library, Bismarck

12:00 P.M. Luncheon Session: Rough Rider's Hotel
Invocation: Father Eugene Frank, Golva
Address: Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Conference Coordinator "Wake Up To Libraries!"

1:30 P.M. Afternoon Session
Message to Discussants:
Discussion Session
Coffee
Discussion Summation

4:00 P.M. Adjournment

REGION 9

Steering Committee

Mr. Art McKinney, Bismarck,
Special Assistant to Governor Guy
Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck,
Conference Coordinator
Dr. Ralph Hubbard, Medora
Mrs. Douglas Nordby, Amidon

Local Arrangements Committee

Dr. Ralph Hubbard, Medora,
Chairman
Mrs. Hollis Dietz, Medora,
Co-Chairman
Miss Ethel B. Lawson, Bowman
Mrs. Leo B. Stone, Bowman
Mrs. Harry Roberts, Marmarth
Mrs. Harold Brooks, Bowman
Mr. Gordon Meyer, Amidon
Mrs. Luther Hodgin, Medora
Mrs. Al Uechkert, Beach
Mrs. O. R. Ramstad, Beach
Mrs. Jeanette Kukowski, Beach
Mrs. Ada Sylvester, Medora
Mrs. Betty Bowman, Rhame
Mrs. Marion Ingman, Medora
Miss Rita Melvin, Beach
Miss Jennie Spiegelberg, Beach
Father Eugene Frank, Golva
Mr. Harry Roberts, Marmarth
Mr. Stanley Maixner, Scranton

Registration Committee

Mrs. William Connell, Medora

Exhibits Committee

Mrs. Al Uechert, Beach
Dr. Ralph Hubbard, Medora

Discussion Leaders

Mr. Gordon, Meyer, Amidon
Mr. Walt Mattson, Beach
Father Eugene Frank, Golva
Mr. Donald Johnston, Scranton

ALTERNATES

Mrs. W. D. Adamson, Beach
Mr. Human Dietz, Sentinel Butte

Resource Committee

Mrs. Floyd Christianson, Beach
Mrs. Nora Mohberg, Mayville
Mr. Bernnett Reinke, Dickinson
Mrs. Leo Stone, Bowman

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Dennis Beyer, Rhame
Mrs. Bernnett Reinke, Dickinson

Recorders

Mrs. Vance Weidle, Beach
Mrs. Orville Moe, Sentinel Butte
Mrs. Charles Griffin, Scranton
Mr. Sam Feld, Fort Berthold

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Helen Ingman, Medora
Mr. Sam Kessler, Medora

Publicity Committee

Mrs. Gilman Peterson, New England
Mr. Lauren Haache, KDIX,
Dickinson

REGION 10

Mott, North Dakota
October 30, 1968

CLARENCE SCHAUS

Conference Program

Presiding Chairman: Mr. Gerald Stenehjem, Almont
Superintendent of Schools

9:00 A.M. Mountain Standard Time
Registration and coffee

9:30 A.M. Welcome: Mr. Ted Hardmeyer, Mayor of Mott

Keynote Address: Mr. Clarence J. Schauss, Mandan,
Chairman, Morton County Library Board

PANEL: Libraries Today in Region 10

School Libraries: Mrs. Genevieve Buresh, Bismarck,
Director of Library Services
Department of Public Instruction

Rural Service: Mrs. Donald Port, Shields,
Sioux County Librray

Public Library: Mrs. Claude Marion, Hettinger,
Adams County Library

Morton County Service: Mrs. Thelma Klingensmith, Mandan,
Morton County Superintendent of Schools

Academic Library: Mr. Bernnett Reinke, Dickinson,
State College Library

Interlibrary Cooperation: Mr. Elmer Dewald, Bismarck,
State Law Library

Friends of the Library: Mrs. David Cochran, Fort Yates,
"Where There's A Will, There's A Way!"

Library Laws: Senator Robert Nasset, Regent

NOON SESSION

Mistress of Ceremonies: Mrs. Lee J. Grant, Mott

Luncheon Address: Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck,
"Changing Patterns in Library Service"

AFTERNOON SESSION

Message to Discussants

Discussion Sessions

Coffee

Discussion Summation

4:00 P.M. Adjournment

REGION 10

Steering Committee

Mr. Art McKinney, Bismarck,
Special Assistant to Governor Guy

Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck,
Conference Coordinator,
State Library Commission

Mr. Gerald Stenehjem, Almont,
Superintendent of Schools

Mrs. Spencer Schwartz, Mott,
Public Librarian

Mrs. Lee J. Grant, Mott

Local Arrangements Committee

Mrs. Lee J. Grant, Chairman
Mrs. Charles E. Crane, Mott,
Co-Chairman
Mrs. Albert Mehrer, Mott
Mrs. Frank Vasey, Mott
Mrs. A. S. Meier, New Salem
Mrs. Pat Laubach, Fort Yates

Mrs. Coral Gayton, Selfridge
Mrs. Donald Port, Shields
Mr. John F. Stockert, Solen
Mrs. Marian Freise, New Salem
Mrs. Thelma Klingensmith, Mandan
Miss Ida Olson, Almont

Registration Committee

Mrs. Charles E. Crane, Mott,
Chairman

Exhibits Committee

Mrs. Theo. Mehrer, Mott, Chairman
Miss Ida Olson, Almont

Discussion Leaders

Mr. Elmer Dewald, Bismarck
Mrs. Thelma Klingensmith, Mandan
Mr. Rob Benson, Taylor
Mr. Raymond Ehley, Carson

ALTERNATE

Mr. Verlin Belgrade, Fort Yates

Resource Committee

Mr. Bernnett Reinke, Dickinson
Mrs. John Salveson, Mandan
Mrs. Genevieve Buresh, Bismarck
Mrs. Claude Marion, Hettinger

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Bernnett Reinke, Dickinson
Mrs. Spencer Schwartz, Mott

Recorders

Mrs. Robert E. Hankins, Mott
Mrs. Jean Blaine, Mott
Mrs. Harvey J. Torson, Almont
Mrs. Oscar Nottviet, Haynes

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Ewald Muggli, Glen Ullin
Mrs. Ole Wang, Flasher

Publicity Committee

Mr. Gerald Stenehjem, Almont,
Chairman
Mrs. A. S. Meier, New Salem
Morning Pioneer
Dickinson Press
Selfridge Journal

REGION 11

Napoleon, North Dakota
November 8, 1968

BEN MEIER
Secretary of State

Conference Program

Presiding Chairman: Mr. James Olig, Librarian, Napoleon School

9:00 A.M. Registration and coffee

9:30 A.M. Opening Session

Welcome: Mr. Paul Welder, Mayor of Napoleon

Keynote Address: Mr. Ben Meier
Secretary of State, Bismarck

PANEL: Libraries Today in Region 11

Interlibrary Service: Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Conference Coordinator, State Library Commission, Bismarck

Rural Service: Mrs. Ruth Evert
Librarian, South Central Area Library, Edgeley

School Libraries: Mrs. Genevieve Buresh
Director of Library Services,
Department of Public Instruction, Bismarck

Public Libraries: Mr. Foster Bunday
Reference Librarian, Veterans Memorial Library, Bismarck

Academic Libraries: Mrs. Lois Engler
Librarian, Junior College, Bismarck

Association Libraries: Mrs. Marvin Kessel
Ashley

Interlibrary Laws: Mrs. Nora Mohberg, Demonstrations Coordinator, State Library Commission, Bismarck

12:00 P.M. Luncheon

Luncheon Address: Rev. Grael B. Gannon, Wilton

1:20 P.M. Message to Discussants: Mrs. Pauline Sadler
Conference Coordinator, Bismarck

Discussion Groups

3:20 P.M. Coffee

3:40 P.M. Discussion Summary by Leaders

4:00 P.M. Adjournment

REGION 11

Steering Committee

Mr. Art McKinney, Bismarck,
Special Assistant to Governor Guy
Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck,
Conference Coordinator

Miss Vera B. Engelking, Napoleon,
County Superintendent of Schools
Mrs. Ruth Evert, Edgeley
Mrs. Eva Fogderud, Steele
Mrs. August Boschee, Zeeland

Local Arrangements Committee

Mrs. Anne K. Leier, Napoleon,
Chairman
Mrs. Emil Janke, Steele
Mrs. H. E. Blackmore, Tappen
Mrs. Hazel Stuart, Pettibone
Mrs. A. H. Erickson, Wilton
Mrs. Duane Levi, Zeeland
Mrs. Ray Wolf, Zeeland
Mrs. Paul Gienger, Gackle
Mrs. Edwin Moos, Gackle
Mrs. Raye Tompkins, Jamestown
Mrs. Floyd Barthel, Jamestown
Mrs. Eleanor Grahl, Bismarck
Miss Lydia Hepperle, Bismarck
Mrs. Clayton Schmidt, Ashley

Mrs. Milton M. Schaur, Ashley
Mrs. Floyd Barthel, Jamestown
Mrs. Marvin Kessel, Ashley
Miss Mary Kretschmar, Venturia
Mrs. Roger Nieland, Edmunds
Mrs. Victor Reede, Zeeland
Mrs. C. Rowerdink, Strasburg
Mrs. John Salwei, Zeeland
Mrs. Robert Wells, Robinson
Lutheran Brotherhood, Gackle
Thursday Study Club, Napoleon
McIntosh County Bank, Ashley
Bank of Robinson
Bank of Steele

Discussion Leaders

Mr. Clarence Weltz, Gackle
Mr. Linn Sherman, Steele
Mr. Gilbert Holle, Napoleon
Rev. Grael B. Gannon, Wilton

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Elsie Clark, Dawson
Mrs. Freda Record, Bismarck

Resource Committee

Mr. James Olig, Napoleon
Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck
Mrs. Lois Engler, Bismarck
Mrs. Ruth Evert, Edgeley

ALTERNATES

Mrs. Clara Morris, Regan
Mrs. Alvin Hummel, Gackle

Recorders

Mrs. E. K. Rembolt, Gackle
Mrs. Ella Zimmerman, Jamestown
Mrs. Edward Mack, Lehr
Mrs. Howard Bier, Hazelton

ALTERNATE

Mrs. Robert Weiser, Hazelton

Exhibits Committee

Mrs. Jeanne Cobb, Jamestown
Mrs. Ella Zimmerman, Jamestown
Mrs. Ruth Evert, Edgeley
Mr. Richard Wolfert, Bismarck

Publicity Committee

Mr. H. L. Hanson, Editor,
Steele Ozone
Mrs. Floyd Barthel, Jamestown Sun
Mr. Jerome Schwartzenberger,
Napoleon Homestead

REGION 12

Lisbon, North Dakota
November 6, 1968

MERTON W. ANDRESEN

Conference Program

Presiding Chairman: Mrs. Fred J. Froeschle, Lisbon

9:00 A.M. Registration and coffee

9:30 A.M. Opening Session

Welcome: Mr. M. O. Satre, Mayor of Lisbon

Keynote Address: Mr. Snorri Thorfinnson, Fort Ransom
"Need for Good Library Services"

PANEL: Libraries Today in Region 12

Interlibrary Cooperation: Mr. Richard Waddington,
Librarian, Fargo Public Library

Academic Libraries: Miss Elizabeth Haverland
Librarian, Wahpeton State School of Science

Public Libraries: Mrs. Helen Tracy,
Librarian, Public Library, Valley City

Rural Library Service: Mrs. Ruth Evert, Librarian
South Central Area Library, Edgeley

School Libraries: Mrs. Harold Raveling,
Librarian, Lisbon High School

Interlibrary Laws: Mr. Lowell D. Tjon,
Attorney, Lisbon

Association Libraries: Mrs. Wayne Wilson,
Librarian, Municipal Library, Enderlin

12:00 P.M. Luncheon

Address: Mr. Merton W. Andresen, President
University of North Dakota, Ellendale Center
"Today's Library Needs"

1:30 P.M. Message to Discussants: Mrs. Pauline Sadler
Conference Coordinator, Bismarck

Discussion Groups

3:20 P.M. Coffee

3:40 P.M. Summary by Discussion Leaders

4:00 P.M. Adjournment

REGION 12

Steering Committee

Mr. Art McKinney, Bismarck,
Special Assistant to Governor Guy
Mrs. Pauline Sadler, Bismarck,
Conference Coordinator
Mrs. Ruth Evert, Edgeley
Mrs. Raymond Stewart, Lisbon
Mrs. Wayne Wilson, Enderlin

Local Arrangements Committee

Mrs. Orin Delzer, Lisbon, Chairman
Mrs. E. B. McLeod, Lisbon,
Co-Chairman
Mrs. Paul Ackerman, Fullerton
Mrs. Bernard Berglund, Enderlin
Mrs. Alice Biewer, Lidgerwood
Mrs. Clifford Dahl, Forman
Mrs. Pearl Struble, Marion
Community Betterment Group
CLIO, Enderlin

Registration Committee

Mrs. Carl Sherwood, Lisbon
Mrs. Raymond Stewart, Lisbon
Mrs. Donovan K. Stetson, Lisbon
Mrs. Wallace Shelver, Lisbon

Publicity Committee

Mr. Roger Olson, Editor,
Ransom County Gazette
Mrs. Wayne Wilson, Enderlin
Mrs. Ruth Evert, Edgeley
Mrs. Raymond Stewart, Lisbon

Discussion Leaders

Mr. G. A. Tooley, Lisbon
Mrs. A. P. Ziegenhagen, Enderlin
Rev. Harry Hauser, Ellendale
Mrs. Paul Ackerman, Fullerton

Resource Committee

Mrs. Nora Mohberg, Mayville
Mrs. Wayne Wilson, Enderlin
Mrs. Ruth Evert, Edgeley
Mrs. Harold Raveling, Lisbon

Recorders

Miss Marie Pierce, Enderlin
Mrs. E. W. Gleason, Edgeley
Mrs. Jerome Martin, Enderlin
Mrs. Pearl Struble, Marion

ALTERNATE

Mrs. E. L. Charbonneau, Lisbon

Conference Delegates

The Role of The School Library In Inter-Library Service

BY MR. RALPH PERKINS
University of North Dakota Library School

There is definitely a place for the school library in an inter-library service program. However, an understanding of some of the significant respects in which the aims, objectives and functions of the school library differ from other types of libraries is essential before the role of the school library can be intelligently assessed and developed.

The school library, like all other social institutions, came into existence when and where individual school systems became aware of the contribution it could make to the educational welfare of the student body through its resources and services. Today, there are isolated spots in which this realization of the value to be derived from a school library do not exist. The school library in today's educational systems is basically dependent upon the awareness of the school administrator to the possibilities existing for quality education through development and use of a school library. Fortunately for young people, these forward looking school officials are attaining a majority.

The term 'school library' has been, and is being used somewhat irreverently. The school library must be defined as being a place in which all learning materials (both book and non-book) are kept in an orderly and professional manner. It must reflect the curriculum of the school and the over-all aims and objectives of the school. It must be of a quantity and quality to serve all intellectual levels and all age levels contained in the school. It must be administered by an individual who has a mastery of both librarianship and the school curriculum, and one who understands and can work with people. An unorganized pile of books in a school room can no longer be dignified by the word 'library' and should be referred to in more descriptive and fitting terminology.

The place of the school library (learning materials center, if you prefer) is to provide any materials—book and non-book (audio-visual, arithmetic flash cards, rhythm sticks, educational games, etc. etc.) that will assist the teacher in enriching the curriculum and providing better educational opportunity for the student.

The school library is unique in that the materials and resources must fit and fill the needs of the curriculum without becoming too technical or too simplified. Materials must fit the personal needs of the individual student as well as the student group. The young people in any school district, even adjoining districts, must be considered as unique; materials must be selected for them by those individuals who know of the unique factors and this requires a close aquaintance with the students within the school, the home environment of these students, and the general make-up of the community.

Whether the school library had its origin in 1800, 1850 or 1950 is immaterial. The school library has grown and will continue to grow in direct relationship to the recognition of its service to education. Although leaving much to be desired, the school library today is serving a greater percentage of its potential clientele than either the public or the academic library. The eighth, ninth, or tenth wonder of the world today might well be the increased stature of the school library and the recognition of the place of the school library in our educational world during the past five years.

Until yesterday the faith of the teacher was pinned to the efficacy of one book which was used as a text. Gradually this practice led to the use of one main book with some auxiliary aids for supplementation. The next logical step was the use of the textbook, with the addition of many supplementary reference materials to enrich the subject matter and provide for individual differences, and a large number of books to furnish reading experiences. Now library orientated teaching has made its successful debut. The modern educational and teaching practices require quality school libraries.

All evidence points to the increased recognition of the school library. It has passed the initial hurdle and is today accepted as being a necessary and integral part of the educational plant. There is every evidence that its stature will continue to be enhanced and the rate and quality of its growth will be astounding. Modern concepts in education may undergo some changes, but any changes that develop will place an added emphasis upon the school library.

That the school library should, but has not, contributed directly to the community as a whole is a truism. It serves only those who are enrolled in the school and it provides this service for only three-fourths of the year at best. There are many areas of community activity in which the school library could engage for the betterment of those living in the community and for the welfare of its own image. The school library, mainly because of the administrative and political structure, has not served as it should.

One of the problems of inter-library service is the difference in the purposes of school and public libraries. That of the school library is both curricular and non-curricular, whereas the public library collection is usually non-curricular and non-subject oriented. This diversity is nothing new. Even where public libraries expanded through school facilities, there developed inadequacies for the school child and/or the public due to the difference in objectives. The public library must serve all of the community with its many facets of interest. In contrast, the school library is a social institution with a singular objective.

One conclusion that may be drawn of today's school-public library cooperation and service is that the communication between the two is, at best, on a delivery level. The bookmobile drops books off at the school or the teacher goes to the public library and picks up a box of books. The public library cannot provide all of the library service needed in the school. It may be from lack of funds, lack of a tax base, political considerations, geographical factors, etc., but it is also due to the fact that the public librarian by virtue of the training designed for public library service is not especially well fitted for the role of school librarian. Library service for the school child must be continuous and it must be available at any moment of the school day. Without this close proximity to the library it is unlikely that the student will develop the library habit; thus he will be denied the values to be derived from library resources.

The proliferation in the publishing world and the nonproportionate increase in the library's share of the percentage of the tax money prohibits any one library in North Dakota from having in its collection all the essential and desirable materials to meet its individual objectives. It is in this area of the collection that cooperation must develop between the school and the nonschool library. Consequently, school libraries and public libraries must develop two collections: 1) the basic collection—noncirculating as far as the inter-library federation is concerned, and 2) a supplementary collection which, when not in use within the local system, can circulate on an inter-library loan basis. This supplementary collection must be selected in conjunction with other members of the federation to eliminate duplication of resources beyond the basic collection. Each cooperating library might be asked to develop one subject area as its contribution.

Cooperation is necessary; but it is also essential that 'cooperation' be defined. Cooperation is a two way street in which each library that is a member of a federation must have materials and resources that will be available for contributing to the general welfare of the library system. Cooperation has broken down because the libraries with poor collections which have no interest to others have desired to cooperate with the library that does have a quality collection. Cooperation must be subjected to a redefinition. Every library of every type must have the basic collection that is of good quality; it must also have a supplementary collection which can be used part time by the library system.

There are untold factors to be considered in planning for inter-library cooperation and in developing the role of the school library within that federation. North Dakota may not want to adopt the library plans of other states, but it can profit from the knowledge and experience gained in

other geographic areas. North Dakota, with its geographical distances, sparse population, lack of tax base, agricultural nature, lack of urbanization, etc., must adopt a program that will differ in some respects from others. North Dakota has in common with other state the political factors involved in a tax supported cooperative venture as well as the purely legal factors that must always be resolved.

Cooperation is essential for survival of both school and public libraries. The financial problem can be solved in no other manner that will give all people in the state access to quality library service. Today it is perhaps impossible for any type of library within the state to be complete and entirely self-sufficient. The image of the library can improve only through meeting the needs and desires of its clientele. With the increasing competition for the tax dollar it is imperative that much of the supplementary (not basic) collection so essential to library service of any type be made available through cooperative ventures. There can be no substitute for the school library, nor can there be a substitute for the public library; each has a definite role and a definite contribution to make to society.

The mechanics of this involvement and cooperation must be subjected to a thorough examination by concerned individuals within the state.

There is, however, no place in the inter-library concept for that individual school library that cannot make a contribution to the over-all plan. If inter-library service has any intention of attempting to provide basic school library service it automatically becomes guilty of contributing to the delinqency of boards of education and/or school administrators. No form of cooperation can substitute in any way for the basic collection so essential to integration of the library and the classroom.

North Dakota has a problem in library service. It perhaps will never be resolved to the complete satisfaction of all concerned and likely any program adopted within the state will never become a model of perfection. However, some of the weaknesses of library service within the state for citizens of all ages can be alleviated, library service can become more of an actuality if, and when, the people of North Dakota resolve to improve their own state situation. It is a local problem to be solved by local people who have a deep concern for improving library service in the state.

Now is the time to consider formulating the procedures for making an unhurried—not procrastinated—critical study, realistically made by people within the state who are aware and concerned about the unique problems, and who are genuinely interested in the state of librarianship in North Dakota. It is a problem to be solved with a program developed by North Dakotans for North Dakotans. No solution will be forthcoming from out-of-state consultants interested in a quick and easy fee.

Today we should be giving thoughtful consideration—tomorrow we should become active in seeking a solution.

School Libraries

BY GENEVIEVE L. BURESH

Director of Library Services

Department of Public Instruction

Included in the packet of materials for this conference, was a statement on interlibrary cooperation, from which I quote this part, "No one library can be self-sufficient or satisfy all the demands made upon it, but libraries acting together can more effectively satisfy user needs and provide total library service. The primary responsibility of each type of library to its special clientele must be defined before interlibrary cooperation can be established to augment services to these groups. The public library must provide service to all the people in the community; the school library to its pupils and faculty; the research and special library serves the scholar, researcher and company official. State library agencies serve state government, provide consultant services to local libraries, and leadership and research to stimulate improved library service throughout the state. They administer federal and state grant programs and are responsible for planning and initiating cooperative library programs among all types of libraries on regional, state and interstate levels."

The function of the school library, you will note, was defined as providing service to the students and faculty of the school. In order to define what is meant by school library service, let us mention briefly some of the major factors influencing recent development of school libraries and the changing concept of their role in the school.

(1) The launching of the first Sputnik spurred an examination of almost all school courses, followed by improved curricula in science and mathematics and later in foreign languages, language arts, social studies, and vocational programs. As teachers sought to improve the teaching of these subjects, they realized that they needed many more supplementary materials and vastly improved libraries.

(2) Federal legislation gave assistance to schools for the purchase of equipment and library materials in key subject areas in 1958 under the National Defense Education Act. Further assistance was approved under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, with library materials obtainable primarily under Title II and some materials and equipment available under Titles I and III. The funds under this act were reduced considerable this year – Title II for library materials was cut more than 50 per cent.

(3) In 1960 the American Association of School Librarians and the American Library Association published revised criteria for school libraries, called **Standards for School Library Programs,** the base for most state recommendations including those of North Dakota. Criteria were listed for adequate quarters, staff, and collections of audiovisual materials as well as books.

(4) Demonstration libraries were established to show teachers, administrators, and libraries how to improve services and how improved library services could favorably affect the rate of learning of children.

(5) New methods of teaching have made new uses of libraries as a teaching tool and have created greater demands for improved school libraries. Methods such as team teaching, the discovery method of learning, ungraded classrooms, independent study, and flexible scheduling require a vast supply of many types of supplementary materials including but not limited to books.

(6) The 1967 North Dakota legislature also passed enabling legislation that permits patrons of a school district to petition the school board to hold an election to approve up to two mills for support of school library service.

As a result of these and other curricular developments, the role of the school library has changed. No longer a mere collection of books, a modern school library now contains all the kinds of materials that will help children learn. These materials may still come packaged in a book; they may also come packaged for use with audiovisual machines. There should be materials for the child who learns best by reading, or for the child who learns better from seeing filmstrips or pictures or films, or from hearing records and tapes and lessons on film.

The 1960 **Standards** recommended at least 6,000 books for each school or 10 books per student, whichever is greater, to provide materials for many interests and different reading levels, for class work and for recreational reading.

Twenty-one secondary schools, two junior high schools, and two elementary libraries report holdings in excess of 6,000 volumes. Very few have sufficient audiovisual materials even when equipment has been generously supplied. I know of no schools that provide a staff as large as those recommended nationally – one librarian for each 300 students, with clerical help to free the trained librarian to work with the teachers and students. It is lack of staff that prevents most school library programs from offering effective service. A qualified librarian is essential to direct orderly development of collections and services. Librarians overloaded in a library or in a classroom cannot give full service to students or teachers. Although student help is valuable in many ways, a student library assistant is not able to give skilled guidance to other students or to teachers in the selection and use of library materials.

I should like to define school library service as 'providing suitable materials to extend all phases of the curriculum, from picture books to specimens, from art and literature to auto mechanics.' A good school library also provides recreational reading and audiovisual materials, guidance for the purchase and use of all types of materials for both students and teachers, plus organization of the materials for quick and effective use. Many school libraries have listening and viewing stations as well as reading stations, informal reading areas as well as private work areas, small and large conference rooms, and story areas for primary children. A few have mechanical teaching devices and dial access tapes or records. These facilities are being used today in some North Dakota schools.

Total improvement in school library service is related to population shifts, reorganization plans, total school expenditures, and administrative support. Schools are beset with many financial problems at this time, yet some very fine school libraries have been developed.

A centralized library for grades 1-12 is economical for smaller schools if properly planned. This is, I believe, a form of interlibrary cooperation within the schools, and is effective if space is provided for the different age groups. The saving on encyclopedias alone is often significant, and many other items could also be shared in a small school.

In connection with present needs, it appears that development of centralized elementary school libraries has been neglected and that these should be high on the priority list at this time. It is doubtful if full use of secondary libraries will ever be reached if students have no access to library facilities until they reach high school. Elementary libraries are a necessity if provision is to be made for the different reading levels represented in the average classroom.

In addition to the need for elementary libraries, there is need for support for adequate quarters and staff to make maximum use of materials now on hand, for materials to use with audiovisual equipment, and for long-range planning.

The Department of Public Instruction has been concerned primarily with development of school libraries. We well realize the benefits of having supplementary library facilities in a community. However, since class activities often require library use, it seems essential to urge that all schools provide at least the services recommended as maximum. It is important that library facilities should be available within the school for the use of any class, group, or individual throughout the school day, and for extended hours when feasible.

School libraries and public libraries supplement each other and they are not meant to replace each other.

We come, then, to the topic of cooperation. I find no questions included on the discussion sheet that refer directly to school library programs.

May I suggest a few?

(1) Do you believe that good elementary libraries will help produce good library users of the future?

(2) Will you support the effort to provide centralized elementary libraries in your schools?

(3) Will users of good school libraries today be more apt to support good library programs when they are adults?

(4) Will good school library service help relieve the pressure on public libraries in the larger towns? Is this one type of cooperation school libraries can offer?

The Place of Bookmobile Service In The Library Program of North Dakota

BY MRS. NORA MOHBERG
Demonstrations Administrator for the
State Library Commission

Friends of libraries! This greeting applies to everyone present. Otherwise we would not be here. Therefore, any differences of opinion among us must be due to varying points of emphasis, not to the real subject under discussion – library service for **all** North Dakotans.

Like the six legendary men of Indostan who came into contact with an elephant for the first time, each of us is quite likely to rest his conclusion upon that part of a problem that comes directly within his own range of touch. Of course, the men in the old poem actually were blind, but that wasn't all that led them to restricted conclusions. They had closed their minds to further possibilities. They were also completely lacking in the spirit of curiosity and inquiry that might have led them to further discoveries. It did not occur to one of them that there could be more to an elephant than the part on which the man's own hands lay. Thus they had a wall, a spear, a snake, a tree, a fan, and a rope, each to be defended by its own discoverer. That was why, quote:

"These men of Indostan
Disputed loud and long,
Each in his own opinion
Exceeding stiff and strong,
Though each was partly in the right,
And all were in wrong!"

George, The Family Book of Best Loved Poems
Page 401

So let us take another look at our elephant, in this case mobile library service in North Dakota. First in order is a definition of terms. Meaning to do a painstaking and accurate job on this research, I turned first to the

dictionaries in my office, and was a bit shaken to discover that a "blind man" situation could easily arise about the nature of mobile, too. The first dictionary described a bookmobile library as a "truck with shelves of books, serving as a library or bookstore, especially for rural areas or towns that have no libraries." The second dictionary said almost as much in fewer words, giving the definition as, "auto truck with shelves for books, serving as an itinerant library or bookstore."

From the point of view of those engaged in bookmobile service, both definitions are ambiguous and incomplete. We consider a bookmobile a covered vehicle with shelves for conveying books from place to place in order to broaden the service area of a library. We do not consider it as a device sufficient unto itself, but as a means of distributing reading materials from a resource center of some kind. Large cities provide regular bookmobile service. Cities not so large, like our own Fargo, Bismarck, and Grand Forks use bookmobiles to serve patrons within city limits, so there is no reason for considering them distribution devices for rural areas only. If, however, it is considered feasible to purchase such a machine for bringing books closer to patrons who live only a few blocks from a library, how much greater would the need be in an area thirty or forty miles from the nearest town?

The point we wish to emphasize most forcibly, however, is that a bookmobile, in order to be really effective, must have a large collection to draw from. When service is set up in a single county, the size of the book collection is naturally limited to the support of that one county. When several counties work together, a much wider selection of titles and subjects can be provided. These will then be available to everyone in the area, either in the central library, on loan to public libraries, or on the shelves of the bookmobiles. By returning to the library each evening, except when extremely far from home base, the mobile units maintain constantly changing 3000 book collections, for daily replacements are never exactly the same as those of the day before. This gives all patrons an opportunity to see all that is available. If they do not find what they are looking for, they are always urged to request what they desire, by way of the bookmobile clerk, by mail, or by telephone.

Often special requests are used as guides to the purchase of new titles, particularly when there are several requests for the same title or subject. Most of the seldom-used or hard-to-come-by materials are requested by us from larger established collections such as the State Library Commission's own library or from the Union Catalog's holdings of the larger libraries in North Dakota, which is also located in the Memorial Building.

In a multi-county system, it is possible to employ a professional librarian to direct activities. This would not be feasible for only one county as the higher salary of professionals would be prohibitive, but when several share in the expense, it is not a great burden to anyone. Although special training has not been required of bookmobile clerks to date, all the reading materials with which they work have already been labeled and arranged on shelves by professional librarians, either at the State Library Commission or at the central library.

In the Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library at Grafton, we have made a special project of collecting books and other materials of historical interest to the entire state as well as the region served. One-volume reference books and some of the less bulky encyclopedias are included in the bookmobile collections, while the heavier volumes and sets are available for us by all comers in the reference room of the central library.

This is the picture of bookmobile service as we would like you to see it, and as we intend to make it wherever we set up operations in new areas. The trucks themselves are to be considered only as extended arms of a central library large enough to supply the normal reading needs of its patrons and to reach out to non readers also, no matter how far distant they live from the library. To this end, we make a special effort to keep our books looking clean, bright, and alive. New plastic wrappers are put on before the colorful dust jackets become soiled, and replaced when the plastic begins to crack. Rebinding helps keep the hardy survivors of perennial request lists from looking shelf-worn.

This brings us to the human element that is so often omitted from the equations of the world. Books plus people do not necessarily add up to avid readers. Time and again, we hear both school and public librarians say, "We have good books. Why don't people read them?" The answer is that a spark is needed – from within or outside of the library. A bookmobile can often supply this spark.

It is neither wishful thinking nor imagination that adds glamour to the arrival of a bookmobile at its accustomed station. At first the attraction may be due to its mobility alone. Everyone notices anything that moves. That's why modern electrical signs are constructed so as to flash and flicker at intervals – to attract attention. But, like Goldsmith's "fools who came to scoff and remained to pray" in the church of the "Deserted Village," curiosity seekers who enter a bookmobile "just to take a look at it," quite often remain to read or to check out a book and take it home.

I can't recall a more thrilling experience than a ride on the bookmobile to its station in West Fargo on a bright Saturday morning some four years ago. The hour was really quite early and the new, little, orderly town looked fast asleep. But, no sooner had the big red and white truck rolled to a stop when children came flying out of doorways all along the streets. Their elders, chuckling at the excitement, were not far behind. We put in a busy day, checking out several hundred books.

The two ladies in charge of this mobile unit chatted gaily with their patrons about their children, their gardens, and the news of the town. But all the while grown-up patrons were reaching over the heads of the children to select the latest in fiction for the housewives and non-fiction for their husbands, though, of course, there was considerable variation in the taste of both.

Clerks and drivers serving in rural areas report atmospheres even more homey and companionable. One farm woman always appears with a pot of hot coffee when the bookmobile arrives. She can do this because, as she says, "You could set your clock by our bookmobile."

One day a farmer, hoping to get a rise out of his cousin, the bookmobile clerk, stuck his dusty face in through the open doorway and said, "I'm looking for some of that pornographic literature. I've been reading so much about it in the papers!" Then, laughing at his cousin's bristling, indignation, he selected several books on perfectly respectable subjects – good, solid, informational material which he actually had not expected to find there.

All bookmobile librarians have a number of anecdotes to relate, and their enjoyment in their work is immediately apparent when a group of them assemble. The county and regional library meetings are by far the most animated sessions at a library convention.

The chief problem in North Dakota is that there are so few people so far apart to pay for so many things. This means that we should buy fewer expensive items and arrange for those we have to be used by more people. In this way library service can be brought to outlying areas. After years of supporting schools for their children, programs for the handicapped, rest homes for their parents, and public relief programs for those who cannot or will not, hoe their own rows, the residents of rural areas can at least check out a book now and then, and read how idle folk live.

Many citizens were quite skeptical when we set up a five-county demonstration of library service in the northeastern corner of our state four years ago. This was a fad that would pass they told us. It would cut down on the circulation of school and public libraries. People might read something different – but they wouldn't read more! And so on and so on!

We are just now completing an evaluation survey in which all patrons, particularly public and school libraries, were encouraged to give their exact opinion of our service. Not one school librarian accused us of cutting down the circulation of the home library. Only one public librarian said that she had lost a few patrons, but at the same time had gained the loan of more than eighty books a month in her library. Some of the librarians even went so far as to say that reading interest at home and at school was stimulated by this active outside influence. Therefore, we can truthfully claim to our credit the circulation of more than 100,000 books a year.

But this is not the end of the story. Another sheaf of letters point out the fact that circulation in all county and regional libraries has increased through the years. The South Central Area Library, serving only two small counties, has had a circulation of 10,000 books a month for ten months, while the West Plains Rural Library had a yearly circulation of 162,950 volumes last year in only three counties. Thus, we too have reason to anticipate growth.

To return momentarily to the blind men, not one of them thought to question how the beast was fed, because they didn't know it was a beast. Taxpayers, however, consider every new idea a monster – and they want to know the truth.

What Do You Expect From Your Libraries?

BY MRS. PAULINE SADLER,
COORDINATOR

State Library Commission, Bismarck

I am pleased to see you here today at the Conference. You are an example of civic citizens and to be commended because of your interest in libraries. Even though you may have a busy schedule, you took the time to be present today. Because you dare to say, "What do you expect from your libraries?" You are surely considered commendable in the sight of your community, your families, your neighbors, and friends.

I look with pride upon you delegates! Proud, because somehow fate has allowed me to rub shoulders, shake hands, and greet North Dakota citizens who take pride in their physical, moral and cultural way of life! I am proud to know people who are concerned about the sad state of our libraries in North Dakota.

I am humble in the knowledge of the privilege to be a part of your Conference today; that I, too, may be a part of your community – a progressive area that is concerned about the cultural future for the young and the adults. The adults who have so generously labored for us and given us the courage to carry on where these pioneers left off. And in turn, that we, too, will be in a position to pass our share of a pioneering labor on to the generation after us.

Physical improvements are important. But so is our soul! It, too, needs nourishment – a mental food from which everyone can obtain a sense of contentment built by books, maps, periodicals, newspapers, audio-visual materials, and many other reading resources.

The French writer, Balzac, spent an evening with friends who talked about everything in general, but said nothing of significance. When he got home, he went to his study, took off his coat, rubbed his hands, and, regarding the books of the masters on the shelves, cried, "Now for some real people!"

How many people in North Dakota really realize the great wonders of books? How many citizens of North Dakota realize that libraries are the greatest potential wealth of our population? Are we unconcerned about our citizens? Or haven't we ever been in a position to come together as we are today at this Conference? Is an example of a North Dakota spotty library development map in your community there because you haven't been informed? If so, what are you going to do about it? Is your community well represented in the region shown for you on the map?

Do you have a channel through which you may acquire books? Do you know that if every citizen in your respective counties would consider a two-mill tax levy you would be a major contributor to Community Development? Do you know that the way for a reduced cost of libraries and services is to band together county by county and form a multi-county library system? Do you know that as a multi-county library you could also draw from the resources of a larger library and in fact statewide?

When I met with the Planning Committee for the "Governor's Regional Conferences on Libraries" I was very much impressed with the quality of the contributors to this Conference. To find North Dakota legislators present and taking an active interest in the library development of North Dakota is most gratifying! They not only were willing to plan for the Regional Conference, but to take an active part in being contributors to this Conference program. How I wish that we had more legislators who would know how vital libraries are in our everyday lives! Until we can get this message to all legislators we will be fighting an uphill battle for libraries.

Do we as citizens realize what a vital role libraries can play in our lives? How often do we **really** think how important books are **or** how important it is to have books on hand when we need them?

Someone asked his friends, "If you were shipwrecked, alone, on a distant island, and could have one book, which one would you choose? The friend wisely replied, **Johnson's Manual of Ship Building!**

What about you and I? Have we a library in which we can locate the materials we wish for? Or do we wish that we could turn to another library? Do you realize that if we plan wisely we can accomplish this through interlibrary services?

Then there is this advice that we receive from Easterners where the conditions in geography and population are contrary to the situation in North Dakota. So it is with the Library Survey for North Dakota that was printed in 1966. Mr. David K. Berninghausen, who conducted the survey, made recommendations that do not fit North Dakota. Therefore, we have to plan and develop our own libraries on the community level. Then, after this first step has been made by the community and communities, we can plan further for a library system. Like anything that is built, we need to start at the bottom and work up until the structure shows form. That is not to say that Mr. Berninghausen's survey has nothing to offer. It has at least set us to thinking about libraries.

We have many rural areas who don't have library services. How then are we going to build on a regional area? This is why we are conducting these Conferences – so that you people who have not made a local provision can meet on a common ground and begin planning. The time is here! What are you going to do? You will surely have to kindle a very strong fire in your community! I wish you much courage and luck!

Some librarians and trustees are not too concerned about charges and fines to patrons. Bless you missionaries of libraries! To want to promote libraries at any cost to yourselves! But, that is the problem with some communities – they'd rather go along on a free ride at the expense of others. On the other end of the stick they would want to be paid for any service that they may give! What is the solution? Ideally, a total support for libraries on the state level and a Citizen's Library Card available for every North Dakotan no matter where his location to a library would be. What is the solution? Let us be serious and strive for solutions to these problems.

The problem of where a county or multi-county library is located is sometimes the blocking factor in establishing library services for a number of communities. Should this be so important? Wouldn't it be wiser to consider how well the counties could be served?

Let us consider our North Dakota map which shows the areas who have established library services either by public or county, and yes, mult-county libraries. Are you one of these areas or are you a part of the map that shows up as a bleak picture? Is your community well represented in the region shown for you on the map?

There is this problem of libraries being supported and operated totally by club women who clear their attics of undesireable materials and establish a library of read and reread items; support it financially on such a meager basis because it is the best that they can accomplish by bake sales and rummage sales.

This sounds cruel, but I am also stepping on my own toes. Until a number of years ago, I, too, was guilty of this type of activity. In the meantime I aided in the denial of adequate library services to the boys and girls and adults of the community.

Would it not be wiser to be a Friend of the Library and purchase furnishings, book carts, and items that a library can use? This is the way to help libraries!

When club women selfishly hang onto a library, the Town Fathers are reluctant to promote a public or a county library. They are not about to antagonize these women. Yet, we club women have accused our Town Fathers of not caring about a good public library or a county library, when in fact, we were the culprits who deterred this library progress! Until a library has total financial support from all of the citizens and an equal sharing in this for all, we will not have adequate library services!

How about the County Commissioners? Are they really the culprits who turn down library progress? Or is it our fault because we haven't used the proper approach? How can we expect County Commissioners to

help us establish county and multi-county libraries services if we do not express our wishes and say, "You are our representatives – we want libraries – you help us find a way."

What about our Town Fathers? Do they really not want a better library than what we club women are providing? Woudn't it be more desirable if we club women were "Friends of the Library' rather than to be the domineering force that is retarding library progress? Or are we just kidding ourselves?

The Town Fathers would probably be only too glad to improve the library situation if only we selfish women would let go of the measly library. Instead, we accuse the Town Fathers of being complacent and uninterested. Or, would we allow the Town Fathers to go ahead and construct another library – a real Public Library?

Is the real reason that you have not established a county library because you want it to be in **your** town? Is that so important? Should you not be thinking of how best you can serve all areas of your counties and better yet, band together with other counties and form multi-county services? Is this not a day of democratic purposes – whereby we can reason that problems of libraries can be solved? Is it not about time that we set aside our personal feelings and worked for a common goal? Should we not all be very concerned about library development?

Let us consider Federal Aid. What a nasty word to some of us! It was to **me,** at one time, when schools first applied for Federal Aid. I, too, thought that Federal Aid would wrench from us the local control. How little I knew! I am glad that the decision was not totally up to me. Our schools would be in a sad state without it.

Federal Aid has made possible the good roads that we have today. Unfortunately, as it has happened in the past in North Dakota, we waited too long to take advantage of this program. The Federal Aid is being cut back and we are far from having all of the good roads that we need.

Speaking of good roads brings another thought to my mind. Recently, a lady said to me, "We have good roads and I think we have good libraries, too." The next day I rode on ninety miles of the worst roads I've ever driven! If that road was a comparison for our libraries in the state, they are in a sad condition.

Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act makes possible Federal Aid for library buildings. No state needs a State Library Building worse than ours! The State Library Commission is cramped into a museum and Historical Society Library for which the building was intended in the first place – and with no room for desirable expansion of its services to both the public libraries, the State departments and the development of the needed chain of library service centers in all communities of North Dakota.

Many towns could have considered this Federal Aid to match local funds and built themselves a needed library building. What have they been waiting for?

The citizens of North Dakota have paid into this coffer and if we don't take advantage of this opportunity to use it, other states who are more progressive than ours, avail themselves of these funds, while we remain forty years behind in library development; If you don't believe that other states have taken this opportunity for library development, take a trip as I did on the northern tier of the United States and go down along the eastern border, and then along the southern border. You will see for yourselves, as I did, what they have accomplished with Federal Aid.

The time has come when we cannot afford to be complacent any longer. Should we not be totally concerned about library development?

I drive around in the towns that I visit. What one sees in the line of progressiveness, can, as a general rule, determine the need for desireable library services. Recently, on one of my Conference Planning missions to a town, I passed by the Retirement Home. I still chill when I think of this particular sight! It seemed as though there were hundreds of eyes dashing from one window to another looking for someone or something. I drove away from that pathetic sight as quickly as I possibly could! Should our conscience not bother us in this respect? What are we providing for these pioneers who have brought us this far in progress? Do we not have a responsibility to provide a contact with the former life to which they previously were accustomed? Have you a library where they can comfortably enjoy themselves? Or do you think it is right for these people to be tucked away in a home where they will surely develop into useless vegetables if they are denied a contact with the outside world? Perhaps you say, "Oh, they are illiterate or they can't see to read." What about sight-saving books? What about picture books?

What about the school drop-outs? Could it be possible that we may have neglected to do our share for libraries in not porviding vocational reading for them? Are we concerned about our citizens? Or have we never been in a position to come together from a number of counties as we are today in this Conference and seriously consider our library situation?

What about our handicapped citizens? Are they not yours and my responsibility? Are you inquiring whether there are special reading spectacles for the bed-ridden and book-pagers for those who have the problem of not being able to do so? Are you concerned that you have a library to which these people may make a request for these aids which would lighten their handicapped burden? Is the library accessible to the physically handicapped? Are you inquiring how you can do your share?

Are the uncharted areas on the map of North Dakota there because we have lacked the communication for library development? If this is so, are we communicating today?

What are we going to do about it? Are you in this Regional Conference going to come to grips with your library problems today?

Do you know that the way for a reduced cost of libraries and services is to band together county by county and form a multi-county li-

brary? Do you also draw from the resources of other larger libraries? Do you know that even though you would be a part of an interlibrary system, your library would retain its own identity?

What are you doing in your library? Are you inquiring how you can go about in doing your share?

What about your school libraries? Do they really have everything they need for your children? Is your community and mine or counties supplementing the school library? Do we really care? Are you interested in good library services?

The best way to begin in assessing our library situation is:

(1) Do we want a multi-county library that can serve the commuity and provide the recreational reading of our school children?

(2) Do you want a multi-county library that will provide your adults with recreational reading to help them to use their leisure time more usefully?

(3) Do you know that interlibrary services between libraries is voluntary with all libraries?

(4) Do you know that the principal goal of the entire plan is to raise the level of library services in the state and to strengthen local accessibility?

The Interlibrary Services Plan would mean: (1) The building up of local collections to meet immediate needs as well as to provide the ability to draw on larger resources. (2) A voluntary sharing among libraries, yet attaining their own independence at the community level. (3) The Delivery of materials would be made through the most convenient local agency and not through some administrative hierarchy. The channel of requesting material may be different from those for delivering it. (4) An increasing degree of specialization in the collections and interests of individual libraries, so that intellectual and financial resources are not dissipated in duplication of broadly available material. (5) A willingness by the individual library to serve others and to support the costs of operating larger collections on which it draws. (6) A willingness on the part of libraries to cooperate in a voluntary, but responsible manner, including a willingness to accept certain standards of cataloging the collection, and the methods of operation. (7) Most importantly, the creation of a new view of the library on the part of librarians as well as the users – as the place to go for services of all kinds.

Are you interested in building your local collections to meet immediate needs as well as to provide the ability to draw on larger resources?

Are you interested in the creation of a new view of the library on the part of the librarians as well as users – as the place for information services of all kinds?

Let us think through seriously our problems today! Let us discuss them thoroughly. Let us find ways where counties can band together in the common cause for libraries.

Let us remember that by regions we can accomplish what we have long wished that we could do.

Let us forget any differences that exist and work for this worthwhile cause — libraries.

Let us remember that the State Library Commission intends to continue the Union Catalog and in so doing, all libraries will be benefiting from the resources of the state and will provide these services to all of the citizens of North Dakota.

Let us remember that the recently eestablished Serials Catalog will be revised and kept up-to-date on an established basis by the State Library Commission as an invaluable resource for current material to all citizens of North Dakota.

Let us remember that the State Library Commission intends to strengthen its resources and in so doing you will also strengthen your library.

Finally, let us consider seriously a forward movement; to keep pace with the times and supply the library needs of every citizen in North Dakota; that every citizen will contribute his fair share for library services and derive full benefits from them by his investments.

Rural Library Services

BY MRS. ROBERT L. GESTON

Friend of the Library, West Fargo

In preparing a speech of this nature, you find yourself doing a lot of background reading and researching. The maze ot ideas and statistics gleaned from all this homework – plus your own experiences and opinions – finally form and you are ready to "deliver the goods." I found a very appropriate commentary on a situation which perhaps parallels mine, written by a music critic for the New York Times. In his critique of the very contemporary opera, "The Last Savage," by Gian Carlo Menotti, he declared, "There's everything in it – but an original note." But, then, what is originality if it is not the organization and projection of all learning experiences, thoughts and dreams?

A preacher friend of mine attributes his success as a speaker to this formula: "First – I tell the audience **what** I'm going to tell them; then – **I tell** them, and finally, I tell them what I've told them." I'll try his method.

I am going to tell you about Rural Libraries; facts about their services, costs, availability and needs, plus some personal experiences concerning the saga of "Imperial's Perils."

Did you know that:

Through the Library Services Act of 1956, which allowed grants to each state on the basis of rural population, a new phase of library development was begun?

These grants were to be matched proportionately by state funds on the basis of per capita income? The North Dakota budget for the current biennium was severely cut by the 40th legislature. The State Library received only $174,000, or $10,000 less than the Budget Board recommended. Conequently the Federal Fund allotment was also cut.

Before 1956, North Dakota was providing rural library service in but two counties – Stutsman and Divide – reaching only 15,000 people.

By 1964, county and regional libraries had been formed, giving public library service to well over 100,000 rural people. By 1968, these rural facilities were further expanded, giving North Dakota eleven county and regional libraries. This was done by using bookmobiles. However, one third of our North Dakota residents, mostly rural, support no local library.

Sioux County established and maintains its own rural library service, yet, based on per capita income, they qualified for 100 per cent aid under President Johnson's Anti-Poverty program. In addition, the Library Board of this county, along with the drive and determination of a young VISTA vounteer, have established a library station and reading center for the Indians at Cannon Ball. Mr. Tracz, VISTA volunteer, appealed for books from the citizens and schools of Bismarck and Mandan, and

his friends who were interested in the project. Besides donations from local communities, shipments of books were received from Georgetown University students in Washington, D.C., and a truckload of 10 tons of books from Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where a friend made an appeal over a radio station. All of this is great for the Standing Rock Indian Reservation – but what about us over here in Region 6? These five counties of Griggs, Steele, Traill, Barnes and Cass comprise a lion's share of the North Dakota residents who support no local library. Are we really aware of our educational necessities? Perhaps WE need a visitor from VISTA!

The cost of a rural library **with** bookmoble service is less per item of circulation than in rural areas without such service. This is also true in cities. The West Plains Rural Library, a multi-county library composed of Williams, McKenzie, and Mountrail Counties, circulates more books annually than does the North Dakota State Library Commission, and the cost per book is less than in the city of Williston. The Ward County and Minot Public Libraries' annual circulation of 350,000 books is the largest in the state. Back in 1958-59 Grand Forks had a circulation of 155,266 books with an expenditure of $43,948.51 – a cost of 28-plus cents per book. In 1959-60, after purchase of a bookmobile, circulation was 230,-902 books, up about 80,000, with expenses of $51,060.29, or a cost of 22-plus cents per book. Fargo operates a bookmobile within the city and Minot has purchased its second bookmobile to serve the city.

The idea of bookmobiles is neither new nor is it endemic to our area. Horse drawn bookmobiles were used in Maryland as early as 1905. Norway and Mexico had their boatmobiles. On July 1, 1961, all 50 states and all the eligible out-lying parts – Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands – were participating in the Library Service Act. Most of these areas employed bookmobiles, or their counter-parts, to reach rural or out-lying areas. In Hawaii, the growth of library service in the tri-isles of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai has increased greatly since 1956. In spite of a population decline during those five years, book circulation had increased 25 per cent. These volcanic islands, separated by rough channels, present unique transportation problems. Planes are used by the staff to reach the outer islands. Books are usually sent by barge, and equipment by air freight.

However, whether the county operates with or without bookmobiles will be a decision of the County Library Board. Said Board would consist of five county residents – appointed by the County Commissioners. This Board would also prepare the budget – which cannot, under the law, exceed two mills in rural areas. A library operation may be discontinued simply by a decision on the part of the commissioners not to levy the tax. This is an annual decision.

At this point I would offer a word of caution. Know your commissioners and be sure that they are acquainted with your rural library service in general, and the bookmobile in particular. **Publicity** and **Public Relations** are your greatest assets. Then, too, at the polls make sure that the commissioners who are aware of the necessity for rural library services and who are willing to accept responsiblity for establishing these local educational necessities, are elected. In Cass County, one of our Commissioners said he wished it were possible to call a vote, so that

the issue would be "clear cut" and the Commissioners would not have to make the decision. With that type of attitude, it is obvious why we have more and more Federal Government in local affairs. Tomorrow is election day – IT'S NEVER TOO LATE!

At present, the obtaining of signatures of 51 per cent of the voters in the last general election is, under the law, the only method of establishing county or municipal libraries. It appears to be a fair method – dissenters can merely abstain from signing – and is certainly less costly than calling a vote. But as the law reads (Chapter 40-38-01 of the North Dakota Century Code) it still gives the city or county commissioners the power to say NO; even when presented with over 51 per cent of the voters' signatures. It happened in Cass County and it could happen to you. Perhaps it should be changed and brought to a vote. At any rate, changes are needed in our library laws. Let each of us be responsible leaders and support any current corrective legislation. It's really not impossible to change a law, but it does take support. The Cass County Library Steering Committee was forced into just such a situation.

It was in March, 1964, that the Demonstration Bookmobile from the State Library Commission began. This was and is a free service and any area may apply for it. Since the State Library Commission helped with the cataloging, etc., it was necessary to hire only one librarian and one driver-helper. In our case, both were ladies. They made twenty-seven stops every two weeks and checked out over 4,000 books each month. This tremendous response was greater than anyone had imagined. Toward the end of the six-month run, our committee met with the County Commissioners seeking permission to circulate petitions. The Commissioners felt that this would be impossible at the time due to the existing law. This law required fifty-one per cent of the voters' signature from the entire county, not just the area to be served.

Although we know now that this was simply a roadblock thrown up to deter our ambitious efforts, we were not ready to give up. So, with the cooperation of our local legislators and an attorney, we drew up an amendment to North Dakota Library Law 40-38-02 – stating in effect that any municipality already supporting a library could apply for exemption from the petitioning and from participation in any prospective county library program. It seems peculair that other counties in the state, already enjoying rural service had established such service under the existing law! Maybe that's the reason my county is referred to as "Imperial Cass" by the rest of the state. Well, on with the story. It was necessary to be on hand in Bismarck that winter of '65 to explain this bill to the legislators. Even at that, it was tabled until one day 250 cards supporting passage of this bill arrived at the desk of the legislator who was chairman of that particular committee – I believe it was the political subdivisions committee. The bill did pass, but without support from 250 individuals in the area to be served, it would have become lost somewhere in committee. After the law change was assured, we began petitioning, and in July, presented the Commissioners with well over the necessary fifty-one per cent of the voters' signatures. Without any qualms – that here was a mandate from the people. They refused the request for establishing a rural library district. They believed many residents did not want an additional tax that year. Our committee spent the next few months

visiting every PTA, Community or Homemakers Club that would have us, explaining the entire program. No opposition was to be found. Many individuals and groups said that they had written to their respective commissioners favoring the adoption of a rural library. The next year, 1966, our committee, plus many area residents, again appeared before the County Commission with the same request. This time there was a small, but vocal, and obviously influential group of Farm Bureau members on hand to voice opposition. With the Domian School Survey of Cass County completed and stating clearly the need for more and better libraries, the 4,400 signatures favoring establishment of rural library service **filed** and **still valid,** these five men again refused the request!

In New Mexico, the Farm Bureau helped build rural library systems throughout the entire state, with greatly improved service even in the desert area. Why can't this be done in North Dakota?

Now that I've followed my preacher friend's advice to this point, I wish to depart from his formula for summation.

A couple of weeks ago I saw a great play at the Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis, entitled, **The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui.** Arturo Ui portrayed a Chicago gangster whose rise to power was a direct parallel to that of Hitler's. It was both dynamic and frightening. The author, Bertold Brecht, was obviously outraged by the passivity of those who surrounded Ui, and their failure to acknowledge the evil or see the ambiguity in the man. This outrage extended to their symptomatic fascination with a past that perhaps never existed.

We, who are interested in the progress of libraries in North Dakota, could benefit from his outrage. Let us work to relieve this passivity. And as the Rogers and Hammerstein's famous lyrics say — "If you don't have a dream, how you gonna have a dream come true?

Public Libraries

MRS. CURTIS STRAND, CHAIRMAN
Heart of America Library Board, Rugby

Most of us are proud of our North Dakota heritage, but we are forced to admit there are several facets of life in our state of which we are not very proud. We travel down our highways and we are sad to see, scattered here and there, dilapidated, deserted farmsteads . . . places that once housed a family that had hopes, dreams, plans . . . places that echoed with the laughter of children . . . all faded away. We console ourselves by saying, "They probably just move up the road a mile or two."

There is still another sad area. We look across the vast expanse of America at the tremendous growth in all lines of human endeavor. We stand in amazement before the great stores of knowldege that have brought these fantastic changes in every phase of living. Thus, we are in need of more and better storehouses for all this means of learning. Most communities work diligently on many community improvements, but somehow the library is left at the far end of these accomplishments. It is truly a sad sight to see the struggle of tiny libraries with little or no tax support . . . run by a few dedicated volunteer workers. Unlike the deserted farm, we cannot see a better library up the road a mile or so that is taking its place.

Nothing is changed or improved without considerable drum-beating. It must start with a dedicated library board, but only through the aroused interest of many can anything of value be accomplished. Certainly the first thing is adequate tax support. North Dakota towns can levy up to four mills for library services. In our town we have gotten this up to three mills and we hope to move to four mills next year. However, since we serve people all over our county and beyond in all directions and have done so for years, we felt our best service could come from a combined city-county arrangement. It is no easy matter to secure tax

support by election. To house 12,000 books, give 40 hours a week service, and to circulate over 43,000 books each year had become an impossible feat in such a small space in our city hall. Thus, we made up petitions to circulate around the county, for a levy not to exceed two mills. The board could not hope to do this alone. Therefore, we secured the help of the Homemakers Clubs, The Future Farmers, and the Women's Club. For anyone who lagged or did not do their job, the Library Board completed their assignment of door knocking. We ran several large ads in the paper to explain our purpose, and taped short speeches of persons in all types of business and professions that we ran three times a day on the local radio station during the petitioning time. Thus, the petitioning was successful.

The next big step was the matter of raising money for a new building. We met this problem by starting a $500 Builders Club. These contributors will have their names on a special plaque in the entry of the building and their family history placed in the library. This, along with miscellaneous contributions, enabled us to build up our funds to where, with matching funds, we could plan the new building. This building is now underway in our "Heart of America Land." It will not only house a good book supply, but will have areas for a reading club for the elderly, story hour for pre-schoolers, space for hobby and art displays. We hope to increase the library hours from forty to fifty hours per week. A new constitution will be drawn up to create better organization. We expect to become a part of the Northwest Library Federation. Meetings will also be held with the local school librarians to promote cooperation. During National Book Week in November, a special day will be observed in honor of our librarian of some fifteen years who is retiring. Two younger women have been employed . . . both of whom have had some college training, and are enthusiastically planning ways of providing better service to more people.

As already stated, there is only one way to gain improvements, and that is to arouse the interest of many people. It is most difficult at first, but once the ball gets rolling, it is amazing to see who wants to get into the act. We made use of the local paper, library records, and talks by local people on our radio. During Book Week every news-cast with "support your Library Builders' Club." We have given Book Fairs, promoted essay and poster contests in all the schools, with PTA support. Support has come from many clubs and organizations who have held community auctions, silver teas, food sales, sponsored movies, . . . even a group of small children decided to put on a Bazaar, selling Kool Aid and telling fortunes. You have never seen happier kids when they came to present their $3.13 – the total receipts of their days' efforts.

One must be willing to over-look the remarks of the sidewalk critics who say you have holes in your head . . . because your only trouble will be holes in your shoes. Along the way you will be weary, discouraged, and disgusted, but always at such times when you feel you should quit there will be someone to shake your hand and say they are happy because of what you are doing. Then you will know you can see your job through to a successful conclusion. Your reward of a good library will make the hard work and difficulties all fade away . . .

Interlibrary Services

BY MISS ANNE HAUGAARD
Assistant Librarian, Valley City State College

If we were to mention Interlibrary Services to the layman of a community or region, I think he would inquire as to its meaning. What will be our reply and explanation? Seems to me that many areas of service must be explained. Such services would include supplying the constituents with books, periodicals, all printed materials and the many non-print resources such as films, filmstrips, recordings, tapes and transparentcies. Many library patrons are not aware of the latter types of services. However, to this generation, they are an integarl part of education.

From the earliest days of the State Library Commission, North Dakotans have known and used the reference services from that institution. Reference services make sense to people because they've called their public libraries or college libraries and found the answers to their questions.

Reader's guidance has always been a part of public and school library service. However, it has been haphazard and sadly neglected in many libraries because of lack of trained staff and a much too busy librarian.

Library service means community service to the special groups such as clubs, organizations and programs of work. For many years the public library has been a source for materials needed by leaders in the community. Each library serves its special clientele such as the college, university, school, public and private.

The services which I have mentioned can be extended when an area begins to integrate the library services. Inter-library services will mean these same services doubled and even tripled in quality as well as quantity. Add to these services the technical processes which will make it possible to do the routine things more effectively and economically and library service will have increased in stature.

North Dakota, because of its economic status, must of necessity turn toward this new idea of inter-library services. We are a rural state. Projected figures see very small growth in population and that Fargo and Grand Forks will perhaps account for most of this increase. Industry is slow in being established in the state.

Financially our state cannot continue to duplicate library services nor give library service to some people and none to others. This generation and the ones to come will not be willing to have incidental library service. They will demand the same educational services for their children as other more populated states have, and why shouldn't they?

Lack of qualified staff necessitates a change in the library patterns of North Dakota. The librarian in 95 per cent of our public libraries simply could not afford to become qualified. The salaries, if any, which they receive are deplorable. Communities can't afford to do more, but with some inter-library cooperation and planning, I think money could be available for salaries and many paraprofessionals could be employed.

Libraries of all types have found it impossible to meet the standards of the various accrediting institutions such as ALA. The North Dakota Library Survey proved these facts which I have mentioned. If our North Dakota people see the necessity of inter-library services, I believe they will accept its philosophy. However, we must have a plan for such library services. These regional Governor's Conferences on Libraries are investigating such plans. People on the state level have their ears to the ground in order to hear opinions from the grass roots. Community leaders are attending these conferences. So much ground work is being laid. I would hope that all facets for the feasibility of such library services will be investigated before actual plans are made. Perhaps a Pilot Program can be established.

Each type of library must, of course, serve its special clientele. In addition to serving these people, each library in the region would augment such services. Effective cooperation depends upon sufficient and efficient staff members who know how to administer services. Modern technology must be employed to bring about efficient services. Every resident of North Dakota is entitled to quality library service and that is the responsibility of state and local government. Libraries working together, sharing their services and materials, can meet the needs of their users. What do we mean by quality library service? It is the following:

1. Having a library open a sufficient number of hours daily to ininsure an opportunity for all who wish to use it.
2. Having a book collection which provides good information in all fields of knowledge, representing community interest of all age groups.
3. Employing staff members who are properly trained to interpret the collection to the user.
4. Having the collection housed in an attractive, functional and inviting building.
5. Having a good public relations program.

Inter-library service can bring these things about in a larger measure. The plan for inter-library services is not a proposal whereby the larger libraries will absorb the functions or identities of the smaller libraries. Both smaller and larger libraries are necessary in the social, economic and geographical structure of our state.

Within a given region there will be large libraries, both public and academic. Some libraries within the area might be designated as **Resource Centers.** These **Resource Centers** could serve libraries with supplementary material. No small library, public or school, can possibly afford to have all types of materials nor is it feasible because certain books are used only once a year or once in several years. If libraries know where such materials can be found, service can be given to the patron in a very short time.

Professional staff at these Resource Centers would be available to assist smaller libraries in planning, processing and cataloging. It may be possible to have a professional staff to help plan and work with the in-service training of librarians and paraprofessionals in other libraries. Sometimes, all the librarians from small public libraries need is someone or some place to turn when in doubt. I can think to my first years in the school library when I knew so little. How much I would have welcomed the opportunity to seek help from an experienced librarian. This is still true today. From this **Resource Center** could be obtained the answer to reference questions when local sources are not sufficient. If these **Resource Centers** were adequately staffed with both professional and paraprofessional help, cooperative cataloging and processing could be another service to smaller libraries.

Roger Hanson did a study on the feasibility of establishing a processing center among the academic libraries in this state. Much duplication of staff and time could be avoided. Money would be available for expensive mechanical equipment which would be financially practical because of increased volume.

School libraries are expected to provide material to support their own school programs. Community libraries and Resource Centers could then be made available to students for supplementary material to enrich and enhance their school program and personal reading.

If there is an academic library in the region, it perhaps would be the logical place for resources needed for research. Teachers colleges would stress the educational references when building their collection. Each library in the region or area should agree to be responsible for acquiring, organizing and servicing materials in special fields, based on needs, present strengths and weaknesses. Borrowing privileges must be granted to all libraries.

Storage facilities for little used materials must be conveniently located. Our library shelves are over-flowing with little used material. Central storage of such material would provide room for books needed by a majority of students.

Smaller libraries could continue to be a book center and information center, but still have access to services of larger libraries. The citizen is entitled to have direct access to all resources. Much pooling of resources can be done. Each library would have its own government, but would be able to have such things as professional direction in many areas.

Libraries may give effective service and yet coordinate hours of service. Not all libraries of the immediate area need to be open at the same hours.

Through inter-library service and cooperation, the book collection can be improved. Buying books should be a cooperative undertaking. Certain books are seldom used so need to be available only at one library. Photocopying, telephone, direct line service, and inter-library loan services make the material available to anyone. Selecting books requires good knowledge of books and their values. Through the cooperative book reviewing, librarians in the area can do better selecting.

Inter-library service can provide more professional help for weeding library collections. This is a difficult task. Librarians can share materials which may be needed more in one type of library than in another. The college library perhaps needs very little light fiction, but the public library may use those books.

Many non-book materials could be made available to more people if inter-library cooperation were possible. These learning resources are expensive and not used a great deal. Each library must have basic records, tapes, films, etc., but particular resources should be available at one library.

Sharing periodicals is another service which can be approved through inter-library cooperation. Magazines are expensive. The public library will carry some popular ones, academic libraries will have the research and educational types, while the school library will have certain required ones. All would share the occasional one for special use. Most libraries cannot store magazines over a period of years. Sharing magazines will make possible more magazines for the patron. College libraries or large public libraries have magazines and newspapers on microfilm. This is a permanent file and will allow for the discarding of newspapers and magazines.

Local history material is often lost through neglect and lack of awareness of its value. Here, one library in the area could be designated as the depository for such valuable local history material.

Services to the various age groups can be planned. Much cooperative planning needs to be done. Our high school students need services from public and college libraries. Older people perhaps are served mainly through the public library. However, they, too, should be able to receive service from the academic library if they need such material.

However, inter-library services face problems. Such undertakings need much planning. Although we want this service, let us realize some services must of necessity be withheld at particular libraries. Staff, lack of finances and time simply will not make sharing resources possible. However, inter-library service is knocking at the doors of North Dakota libraries.

Conditions of the day demand that we begin working on this idea. Much must be done before it will be a reality, but much has already been done, which proves that people in North Dakota have everything to gain when inter-library services increase in the state. As citizens, librarians, and educators, we have an obligation to work on this plan. The times demand cooperation. No library can go its way alone.

Inter-library services will mean locating and giving every type of learning resource to the user. From which library the service is obtained is immaterial, for the taxpayer has paid the bill indirectly or directly. Service will be the key word in the decades ahead. Let's put our hand to the business of Inter-library Cooperation.

A Challenge To Change

BY MR. KILBOURN L. JANECEK
Director, North Dakota State University Library

To say that I am pleased to be here today would be an understatement. I am pleased and very happy to have been invited to participate in this Regional Governor's Conference, and above all, I am encouraged.

Encouraged because I feel that there will be visible library improvement in North Dakota as a result of the Governor's Conference last Spring and these Regional Conferences this Fall.

I know that you, too, are encouraged, interested, and vitally concerned with what happens here today. If you weren't, you wouldn't be here.

Yet, there is always the question, how much do people want to know, how much do you want to know – or listen to?

After a little girl returned her book on penguins to the library, the librarian asked her how she liked it. She said, "It told me more about penguins than I really wanted to know."

I think this is too true with many of us. We feign an interest in a project or endeavor, but are often not concerned enough to really want all the facts.

We are ready to give lip-service to an appealing cause as long as it doesn't make too many demands on our time, our purse strings or our thought processes.

Libraries and library service do take time, they take money and they demand thinking about. Especially, a lot of thinking about.

And that is our reason for being here today – to think about libraries, library service and ways to improve what we already have, to be able to present a clearer picture of what libraries are or ought to

be and to be able to take these thoughts home with us and convince our local friends and neighbors that it's time libraries became the vital force in our communities, we **know** they can be.

There is no one of us here today who is not extremely conscious of the burden he faces tomorrow.

Will we make the right decisions? Are we enough aware of the issues and their possible solutions to select the right man?

Because our livelihood and our security for the next several years may be seriously threatened if we make the improper choices.

This is not a time for "fun and games." It is serious business! So is today a time for "serious business."

The thoughts expressed here today may very likely determine the degree or course of action for determining library service in this region. Let us hope that we **will** make the right decisions.

We must assume that no person here – librarian, trustee or layman – is satisfied with his present library. You can't be.

There is no place for complacency in the library world. Time and the inventiveness of man will never allow it.

How far are we from the day when even the smallest library will be able to press a button and through electronic devices develop a reproduction of a wanted item on a television screen within minutes, or better still, produce a hard-copy item by merely dialing the telephone? Not as long as you may think. In fact, that day has already arrived.

But are we socially, economically and mentally tooled for that kind of library service?

Technology and the population explosion has greatly reduced the one-room school and the little country store, so is it leading to the demise of the small "cozy" library with its caricatured librarian replete with bun, spectacles and tennis shoes.

Powerful tractors, combines, gang plows, and electricity have conspired to force farmers off their family farm and into the city. The small town which existed to support these farmers has ceased to grow or has disappeared.

Highway systems and school buses have all but eliminated the one-room school. The family grocery has given way to the supermarket and whether we like it or not, these same economic and social forces are having their effect on the small local library.

Libraries are here to stay! But change they **must** and **will** to keep pace with these social and economic changes. The question is, "How will they change and are we ready to accept these changes?"

We must realize that libraries will grow. Some small towns are now small cities. The medium-sized town has mushroomed to city size within the last decade.

Some junior colleges are now 4-year universities; many schools with once only **college** status are now full-blown universities with doctoral programs in a variety of disciplines.

We used to think of a library of half a million volumes as large. Today, compared to Harvard with its **eight** million volumes, it is only moderate in size.

The small library which once met local needs, no longer meets that need because citizens are demanding more from their libraries and libraries are becoming larger to meet those demands.

Even our own concept of size is changing – an airplane seating 25-30 was at one time considered large. Now we are looking forward to transoceanic flights which transport 700 passengers.

How can libraries meet this challenge of providing adequate service? They cannot, except by pooling resources, staff and physical facilities. In short, by cooperating with other library units.

I don't have to tell you that North Dakota is an agricultural state of less than one million population. Or should I be more truthful and say a little more than half a million.

Our urban areas are separated by vast stretches of land. North Dakota is not a wealthy state. We have little industry, and sometimes, I fear, little imagination.

With limited resources, (and now I mean library resources) the state's librarians must tear down whatever natural or imagined barriers that may exist to increase the effective use of the resources available.

And the librarians, with the help of the Library Board of Trustees, the City Commission, County Commission – whatever the governmental unit may be – must begin this cooperative effort with what they have, where they are.

Let us say that Mrs. Smith is making a cake and suddenly discovers she's out of sugar. Does she forget about the cake? No, she goes next door and borrows a cup of sugar from Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Jones has become involved in the cake baking and has a vested interest in it.

Frank is mowing his lawn and runs out of gas. He borrows a quart from his neighbor to finish it because he knows the neighbor will borrow from him whenever he needs something. This is cooperation!

Cooperation has always been the backbone of the building of this country. Think of the quilting bees, the cornhusking bees, and who was the first to come to your aid in times of stress or trouble? Your neighbor.

Are libraries any different? Not at all. Cooperation among or between libraries is essentially as simple as borrowing a cup of sugar or to put it as simply as possible, it means two or more libraries working together to accomplish what they cannot do – or do as well – separately.

Libraries in North Dakota can be just as effective as initiative, imagination and cooperation can make them. The question is "How effective do you want your library to be?

We are living in a highly-sophisticated world of rockets, computers, atom-propelled submarines and laser beams, yet many communities are content with "horse-and-buggy" library service.

How long would your local supermarket, haberdashery, or automobile dealer stay in business if they were content with a "cracker barrel" approach to salesmanship? Do you think these men would be winning trips to the Bahamas, Las Vegas or Miami Beach if they didn't toot their own horns, keep up with current trends and keep their business methods modern? You bet your life they woudn't.

And if we have poor library service in North Dakota, take a long look in your mirror to see why.

For years, in educational circles, vigorous effort has been expended in modernizing our education plants and teaching methods, yet public library systems have stood solidly still.

What I am saying, in effect, is that we are behind the times – way behind – in library service to our communities and hopefully the time is ripe to do something about it.

I don't mean to imply that Finley is unique in this regard – or any other particular community. So is every community in North Dakota, so is the state, so is the nation.

The little one-room red schoolhouse with its teacher exists almost solely today in sentimental memory.

We have long since come to realize that large consolidated units providing better prepared teachers and greatly improved physical facilities are essential to a strong educational system.

Thousands of libraries in the United States are still at the one-room stage in their development – at least two generations behind in the modern concepts of librarianship.

So completely inadequate is the service they attempt to render to their communities that they would scarely be missed if they closed their doors permanently.

What's wrong with our libraries? I'll tell you! The typical small library never has and never can, standing alone, offer any real range of library services.

Their tiny budgets make impossible the employment of a professionally trained librarian.

With so little annual replenishment their book stock becomes outdated and stagnant, relying chiefly upon gifts.

Good library service is impossible under such conditions.

Why do we have such a "cultural lag" in public library growth in contrast to the giant strides made by the public schools?

The differences may be accounted for in part by the attitude of parents who demand the best schools for their children regardless of cost, while failing to recognize that libraries are also of basic significance as educational institutions for all ages.

An important factor, too, is local pride and conservatism. Some citizens see signs of creeping socialism whenever state or federal plans for local improvements are suggested.

A certain amount of sentimental attachment grows up around old outmoded Carnegie library buildings and there is resistance to their replacement by vastly superior modern structures.

The librarians, usually without any or very little professional training, despite their starvation budgets, are likely to be stubbornly jealous of their independence and individuality – uninterested in uniting with other libraries to form stronger systems or in serving anyone beyond their immediate clienteles.

Library boards or trustees often set themselves up as watchdogs over public funds and view their place on the board as entrusted with conserving services and saving money rather than interested in broadening and strenghtening service through working for larger appropriations. Should not their interests and objectives be essentially the same as those members of the school board?

Next to public apathy concerning the library in many communities as the greatest deterrent to library progress is an apathetic or ultra-conservative board.

Here are some of the services any small public library should be offering. I am sorry to say that we fall short in many of these areas. How many of these does your own library offer?

The public library should be an integral part of the community and by continuous study of the community should know its people and interpret its needs in order to adjust to developments and changes. The library must know the purpose and function of all community groups and indicate its willingness to be of service.

Services which may be given to groups are: Assistance in program planning, providing books, lists, displays, films and other library material related to group programs.

Providing speakers and discussion leaders from the Board of Trustees or library staff and inviting groups to visit the library to become informed about its services.

The library should actively seek to bring its services to groups and organizations in the area.

The library should be open a sufficient number of hours that will permit all citizens easy access to its materials and services.

The loan period on materials should be as liberal as the collection will permit.

Material in great demand should be purchased in duplicate.

The loan of material should not be determined by the type, style or beauty of the binding of a set of books.

Materials are to be used and if lost, replaced. Replacement of materials should be considered a regular expense in the library budget.

The local library, regardless of size, should have the materials which furnish information most frequently requested on a wide range of topics and competent personnel to locate these facts and interpret them to the requestor.

The staff should also know the resources not only of its own library, but that of those in the area, the region and state and should know how to obtain these materials.

Every library should guide and stimulate the use of materials by personal consultation, lists of materials, instruction in the use of the library, displays, arrangement of the collection, radio and television presentation and in fact, by everything that is done.

A consant and on-going program of public relations and publicity is extremely essential. The library must sell its services to the community.

"You can't teach if you can't reach" is surely just as true in the library as in the teaching profession.

The public library should sponsor or co-sponsor group activities which clearly relate to further use of library materials.

The following are examples of appropriate group activities: storytelling, film showing, discussion groups, special subject programs, film forums, lectures, book and music programs.

Nonbook materials must be provided for — materials should be acquired, not determined by format, but rather by usefulness. Nonbook resources include slides, films, recordings, newspapers, magazines, reports by organizations and documents, maps, music scores, micro-reproduction, pamphlets, clippings and pictures.

If the community cannot afford the acquisition and maintenance of some of these materials, money should be provided so that patrons may be satisfied by loans from larger libraries or using resources of other libraries or by developing cooperative services with other communities.

I could talk about the ways your library might cooperate with other libraries in this region and within the state.

Rather than do that, however, I should like to inspire you by telling you about a library that has been cooperating for some time.

It will serve to show what can be accomplished when community, county, librarians and laymen work together for the good of all.

I want to tell you about the Nobles County Library in Worthington, Minnesota.

To say that it is a handsome building and a smooth operation would be only a small part of the story.

The Nobles County Library was established by vote in 1947 and began operation in 1948.

In 1955, the operations of the Worthington Carnegie Library were discontinued and it was merged with the Nobles County Library operating under the Library Board and County Commissioners.

The Nobles County Bookmobile is a familiar sight in the county and serves 12 villages and 14 schools.

The library contains about 45,000 books in its total collection and has a capacity of about 20,000 more.

Library "stations" are maintained in the smaller communities in the county.

And I might say that those of us who had the chance to visit this library commented on the degree of enthusiasm the staff members showed in giving us a tour.

They were really proud of their facility and spared no pains in showing us everything.

And what do they have in addition to the 45,000 books? 627 phonograph records; 580 filmstrips; 3150 pamphlets; 12 framed pictures; 8 sculpture replicas; 46 8-mm. films; 38 slide sets.

These items give some indication of the extent of services offered since all these items may be charged on a regular library card with no additional fee.

Slide projectors, turntables, and motion picture projectors are likewise available on loan at no charge in order to use the materials.

Total circulation in all areas for 1966 was 191,750 items.

Mr. Johnson, the Librarian, and his staff, quite apart from traditional library activities, have taken the library into the community and have made it the vital cultural force it should be in all communities.

Here is a librarian and a library staff who are supported whole-heartedly by their entire constituency. And this support encourages innovativeness and initiative.

An experiment in culture resulted in two bus loads of local and area residents traveling to the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis to view Shakespeares' **As You Like It.**

Young mothers attended a weekly schedule of programs in the popular "Mama Is" series. While pre-schoolers attended a story hour, mothers met for a series of informative sessions covering a variety of topics including: interior decorating, child psychology, learning to use the library, and more.

The program of great movies attempted to bring to the library a number of feature films that had won awards during the 1940's and 50's. Attendance ran consistently high with an average of 75 people attending the monthly sessions.

Summer before last, under the sponsorship of the public library, a European cruise was planned and conducted by a library staff member. Thirty persons from Nobles County made the trip.

Need I say more? It can be done, because they are doing it.

Nobles County is offering the kind of service that we should be expecting (and demanding) of our own public libraries — and citizens of this community and every other community in North Dakota should initiate a concerted action to make such a dream a reality.

We have come here today to talk about cooperation and cooperative devices whereby library service at all levels may be enriched. It can be done!

The prime goal of the American Library Association on the national level, and the goal of the North Dakota Library Association on the state level, is "library service for all."

Yet, as deligently as librarians and others interested in libraries work for this complete coverage, over one-third of the state's population is unserved by a public library.

The Library Services and Construction Act has provided funds to implement inter-library cooperation.

Organizational and planning meetings such as this one today are being held all over the state to determine plans and programs to bring about closer relationships among libraries of all types to better serve the needs of North Dakota.

The quality of library service we have in this region is up to us.

In a recent article, Hannis Smith suggests three obstacles to desirable library progress:

1. A lack of understading of what public library service really is.
2. A defense of local status.
3. Just plain inertia.

In talking with you today, I have tried to be informative, to pique your imagination and to give you inspiration. I hope I've succeeded.

Interlibrary Cooperation

BY MR. DONALD PEARCE

Librarian, Chester Fritz Library, Grand Forks

Recently the city of Pasadena in California held a ceremonial burial of the "little old lady in tennis shoes from Pasadena" who for many years has been the comedian's stock figure to represent the folksy and the shockable. Pasadena buried the little old lady because they wanted to demonstrate that they had grown out and away from the folksy and the shockable image and did not want to be associated with it any more.

Libraries still tend to carry with them the image of a little old lady in tennis shoes from the Carnegie Public. (Please note that I said the libraries, not the librarians!) In some areas they are shaking this off and showing that they can also identify with the teenager, the drop-out, the genius, the business man, the technician, the professional man, even the hippy and the swinger. With our present rapid and widespread means of communication, none of us live in a small town any more; we are part of the wider world. And yet in actual fact we do live in small towns here in North Dakota in a physical sense. Somehow the little old lady in tennis shoes from the Carnegie Public has got to be able to put on a variety of disguises from hobbyist to hippy, from doctor to derelict, to meet the needs that were not there when she first put her tennis shoes on.

But obviously we have a problem – few people, little money. In the big cities the bright high school student has a big library to go to with many competent librarians to help him. In North Dakota his local library may be a few shelves of books and a volunteer helper a few hours a week. The student is no less bright here than in the big city, but how are we to help him? The student who has a reading problem and needs more material on a better level is faced with the same dilemma; so is the busineess man who needs investment information, the lawyer who needs an address, the minister who needs a quotation, the housewife who would like a recipe or another book by the same author she enjoyed before, the automobile mechanic who needs wiring diagrams for an air-conditioner job.

How are we to stretch our resources so that everyone in North Dakota is given the best library service that we can provide, equally available to everyone no matter where he may happen to live? And yet at the same time not take away the sense of local pride in a library that makes for continued local support?

Obviously we can't go it alone any more. No library can. Not even the biggest. We've got to pool our know-how and our resources. This means cooperation between libraries and library systems.

Cooperation can range from a simple extension of courtesy to a highly organized mutual use of personnel and resources; even to a legal merger of organizations if it appears justifiable and the participating units are willing. At its simplest it takes the form of Inter-library loan: the cour-

tesy use extended by mail from library to library for special requests. Much of this is now being done by some form of photocopy, so that the original never leaves its home library and is not subjected to the possible damage of mailing. North Dakota has already taken a step farther than this and makes inter-library loan much simpler because we have a Union Catalog of our major library holdings in Bismarck, so that we can readily find out where a particular book may be found. Now a Union List of Periodicals is in the making. But that still leaves much to be desired. How does a patron find out what book it is he needs? Where would a particular periodical have appeared? Why borrow a whole book from somewhere else if all he needs is one simple fact? Suppose he wants to browse through a number of books but doesn't have anything particular in mind? What if one library is well supplied with all the publishing information needed in ordering books and another is not; how can both best make use of it?

Cooperation is the answer.

The survey of library resources conducted for North Dakota two years ago proposed dividing the state into regions of about equal population within which the existing libraries would join in a federation based on the strongest resources in that region. These would be cooperative federations. That is to stay, each individual library would not necessarily merge itself organizationally into a centralized system, but would contract with the center or with the others for mutual services to itself and its patrons. These services could be as little or as much as seemed desirable to the library.

At its simplest, it could be a mutual agreement to cancel expenses on inter-library loans to save the cost of bookkeeping on mailing or photocopying costs. It could be an agreement to honor the library cards of participating libraries, so that a patron could go to another library in the area and be served in the same way as its own patrons. A library with the necessary staff and resources could do the ordering and processing of books for other libraries, saving them the staff time and also doing the job better and cheaper, being able to order and process in quantity. We are all familiar with a bookmobile traveling around an area from a central collection, but much misunderstanding has arisen on the question of rural library service because this has been as the only way to serve a rural area. Another possible way is to establish small deposit stations in local areas, or use existing libraries as deposit stations, where a station wagon can leave a varying collection of books at intervals and pick up requests from patrons for specific books or information that they might want.

How about the single fact wanted; the immediate reference question that requires a book or technical source that most small libraries do not have? A few dollars contributed by several libraries might be enough to extend the staff of the best-equipped reference library in the area so that telephone reference calls could be handled for the region. Perhaps a way might be found to spread or reduce the cost of the communications system, so that the small library would not be frightened off by the prospect of an enormous long-distance telephone bill.

Whether we want a regional system is up for debate and decision, but there is much that we can do now. The libraries of the two state universities have entered into a agreement with the U. S. Superintendent of Documents whereby they have become a joint regional depository for federal documents. Neither of them has the space or the staff to do it alone, but together they can offer that service to the state. The colleges and universities have liberalized their policies on interlibrary loan so that all students have virtually equal access to all facilities jointly. We already have some regional public library systems in operation, but we still leave one-third of our population without any library service at all and the other two-thirds we could serve much better.

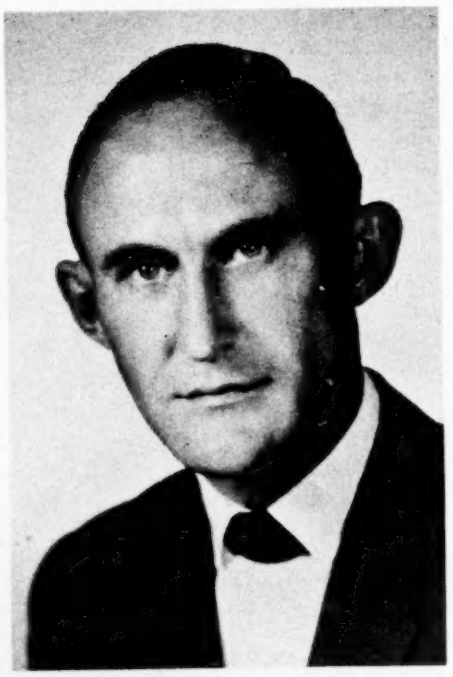
We are limited by a ceiling on taxes and a small tax base; we are limited by distance between people; we are limited by a shortage of librarians and by a shortage of resources; we are limited in just about every way we could be, except by ingenuity. But if we each try to go it alone, we are boxing ourselves in by our limitations. Instead we should be trying to find ways to climb out.

The libraries of Assumption Abbey and Dickinson State College are getting around an awkward telephone situation by experimenting with Citizens Band radio. Can you top that?

Each little old lady in tennis shoes from the Carnegie Public by herself can't bring much change, but if we could get sixty of them swinging together . . . Man! That could really blow your mind!

Interlibrary Services Cooperation

BY MR. EVERETT D. FOSTER
Director, Minot Public Library and
Northwest Federation Demonstration



Where do we begin? And perhaps more important to you, where do we stop? I think perhaps a definition of the term "federation" might be the most logical place to start. Wesbster defines it vaguely as "a union of organizations." A more meaningful definition for us can be found in "A Plan for the Development of Library Service in Montana" by Miss Ruth Warncke of the American Library Association. In her plan, Miss Warncke describes a federation as follows:

"A federation requires a strong central library under the direction of a qualified librarian to guarantee imaginative and effective leadership. Boards of Trustees of city libraries and Boards of County Commissioners (who are the trustees of county libraries) arrange with the federation for service. The agreements specify services to be received, method of administration and the amount to be paid by the contracting agency. These agreements are in effect to the dissolution of the agreement. A yearly review of the amount paid for services is provided for in the agreement. A board made up of representatives from participating units may act in an advisory capacity to the federation. Local Boards of Trustees continue to function as legal entities responsible for their local libraries."

"The services provided by the federation may include centralized ordering, processing, and cataloging; a uniform library card which permits residents to borrow from any library in the system; group purchase of books; supplies, and equipment at increased discounts; in-service training and expert advice and counsel for local librarians from the professional staff of the federation, and an intensive area-wide public relations program. The total materials collection available to all units of the federation is greatly increased."

"The Federation has been selected as the most appropriate system organization for Montana because it is built on the solid foundation of a strong central library. It allows each local library to continue to service its own clientele, to join or not to join a system as it wishes, to have a voice in the governing of the system if it does join, to retain its own local governing and taxing authority, to gain strength from a larger resource unit without being controlled by it and to withdraw from it if it so wishes. The federation retains the priceless advantages of initiative, responsibility and pride of ownership in each community, and it extends service into areas that have previously had no library service."

Drawing on the "Montana Plan" and their own study and observations, the survey teams headed by David Berninghausen of the University of Minnesota made the following recommendations in "Library Services in North Dakota" published in 1966: "It is recommended:

1. That the Library Survey Committee and the State Library Commission plan for the improvement and extension of public library service through co-operative federations formed by voluntary contractual agreement among existing public libraries financed initially with state and federal funds and with a fair share from the local libraries as the program develops.

2. That four regional library resource centers be developed at Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Minot, with Williston, Jamestown, and Dickinson developed as auxiliary centers. A schedule for development should begin with Bismarck and Minot, since they have new public library buildings."

Commenting on the above recommendations, Berninghausen wrote, "In determining the boundaries of the federations there is a quite natural arrangement of 150,000 persons in each of the four areas – the population standard suggested for library systems by the 1966 revised ALA standards for public libraries. The problem of large geographic areas to be covered and the low density of population in some parts of North Dakota need special consideration in planning federated systems. The State Library agency should provide funds and staff to work in the area centers in order to help plan and put the program into action."

"Perhaps the possibility should be explored of a "Little Farmington Plan" such as that being considered by Minnesota academic libraries. Several sources of federal funds could be used for collection and for promoting and supporting cooperative programs. These recommendations do not suggest that such a cooperative approach should strengthen one library to the detriment of another. If one library in a system makes a service contribution and receives equivalent service returns, no financial adjustment may be necessary; but when most of the advantages flow one way, contractual or other fair-share monetary agreements must be made."

In presenting these recommendations, Berninghausen assumed that the people of North Dakota believed the following to be true:

1. The aim of the public library is service to all people.

2. Every person in the state must be assured a level of library service that meets his individual, essential needs.

3. Library service should reach the individual wherever he lives and should connect him with the total resources of the area, the state, and the nation, through a flexible, cooperative library network of library systems.

While the survey, "Library Services in North Dakota," headed by David Berninghausen of the University of Minnesota, provided us with basic principles and recommendations to extend services through the "federation plan," it failed to provide us with many of the specifics, such as (1) What services should the resource center provide? (2) What frequency of use can be expected? (3) What will be the cost of providing these services? and finally (5) Will the frequency of use justify these costs?

It would not seem reasonable to expect any library or group of libraries to venture forth on such a plan alone without at least projected answers to these questions. Convinced that the "federation idea" deserved a fair trial in North Dakota and aware of its responsibility, not only to its own citizens, but to the people of the state, the Minot Public Library formulated a definite federation plan and submitted it to the State Library Commission in April of this year. It was proposed that the plan would operate as an experiment for two years and would be funded under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act. An initial grant to establish the organization and mechanics of the resource center was approved late in April. Since that time, national and regional Title III consultants have studied the plan and have assured us the experiment will be funded for the two year period as requested.

The purpose of the plan in its initial experimental phase is to provide answers to those questions asked earlier: What services should a resource center provide? What freqency of use can be expected? What will be the cost of providing these services? Will the frequency of use justify these costs?

Let's take a look at the plan. The purpose is stated as follows:

- To provide every individual with access to library service available in his local community, and convenient and planned access to the full range of modern library facilities provided in the area, state, and nation and –

- To provide these advantages of large scale library organization while retaining the advantages of local autonomy.

The Federation encompasses an eleven county area in the northwestern part of the state.

Membership in the Federation is open to all school, academic and public libraries in the eleven county area. Three months after it began, there were 12 school and seven public libraries participating.

Services extended to participating libraries by the resource center in the initial phase includes interlibrary loan, reference and copy service. Requests for these services are telephoned to the center or mailed on special forms provided. The requested material or a report of action is mailed back to the library the following day. The center's periodicals

are held on reference for copy purposes and the participating libraries are furnished with a list of periodical holdings as well as a list of periodicals and newspapers on microfilm.

It may be felt that the interlibrary loan function of the center is a duplication of the service already available through the Union Catalog. I do not believe this to be true. Rather, I contend it is an important function of a regional resource center to screen off the requests for material of a **general** nature, thereby relieving pressure from the state resource center and allowing it to concentrate its money and manpower in more specialized subject areas, in addition to providing specialists and consultants for planning and extending library services throughout the state.

The acquisition, processing and distribution of rotating collections will assure the reader in the small community of exposure to a much larger number of recent titles than could otherwise be available. Libraries would have an opportunity to purchase these titles at the end of the year for their permanent collections at a fraction of the original cost.

Book processing is also included in the services. Shipments are sent directly from the publisher or jobber to the center where they are cataloged and forwarded to the ordering library. This service provides the small library with the advantages of a full-time cataloger, bibliographic tools and a volume discount not otherwise available to them.

The Federation Borrower's card entitles anyone who is a patron of a participating library to use and borrow materials at the center. In-service training is planned to include workshops at regular intervals for librarians, staff members and trustees of participating libraries. These workshops will be conducted by personnel from the center, the Library Commission and, hopefully, from the University. 16mm films are also a part of the services offered. Starting with a collection of twenty travel and wildlife films from the Canadian Travel Film Library, the center hopes to form a permanent collection as funds are available.

A roster of subject specialists and speakers will also be compiled and made available to the participating libraries. This roster will include individuals who will agree to serve as resource people in their special areas and speak to groups served by the participating library.

You have noticed perhaps that I have referred again and again to the library in the federation, not as a **member** library, but as a **participating** library. This is not just an arbitrary selection, but intentional, to emphasize the need for complete and widespread participation. This is essential if this experiment is to provide answers to the questions asked earlier, (1) What specific services should be offered by a resource center in North Dakota? (2) What frequency of use can one expect? (3) What are these services going to cost? (4) Will the frequency of use justify the cost? (5) Is the federation plan a feasible one for extending library services in North Dakota?

The experts who surveyed library services in North Dakota evidently didn't know the answers to these specific questions and neither do we. Following this two-year experimental period, the experts still won't know the answers, but I believe we in North Dakota will.

A Library System and Its Headquarters

BY MR. DENNIS PAGE

Librarian, Grand Forks Public Library

I overheard at a Political Rally – I'm here with an open mind, a complete lack of prejudice, and a cool, rational approach to listen to what I'm convinced is a lot of damn rubbish.

I hope there aren't any in this audience with such pre-conceived ideas, but if there are, let them speak out. I also hope my little talk cannot be labeled rubbish.

When I sat down to write this speech I was forced to think and attempt to verbalize some very pertinent things.

What is a library system?

How will it affect the Grand Forks Public Library?

How will it affect the libraries in the surrounding area?

There are, fortunately, many library systems set up across this country of ours. They are however, all different to a greater or lesser extent.

Some are financed by local funds, the majority by state and Federal moneys.

Some include the public schools; some exclude them.

Some have system wide borrowers cards; some don't.

Some depend on the Colleges and Universities for in depth research; some don't.

The only consistency apparent in library systems across the nation is in fact their inconsistency. Reduced to its basic elements however, a system may be said to provide accessibility of service, through branches and bookmobile stops, plus a pool of resources and services in depth and variety, used in common by all outlets.

The concept of library systems is not limited to public libraries in a natural trade area working together. School, academic, and special libraries, have their appropriate role to play in systems dedicated to the task of making adequate resources available to all the people. The system, in turn, reaches out to a wider world, drawing an even greater and more specialized resources offered by state and federal agencies.

In a well organized structure of library service, the reader – listener – viewer – in smaller, more remote places will have access not only to all books and materials in his region, but beyond that to the resources of the state and of the nation.

To a simple library problem the solution is simple. But, imbed that problem in the full spectrum of problems facing our libraries, and a situation exists which no individual or institution regardless of resources and energy, can handle alone. No one can go it alone anymore.

The military which has a long history of working with systems has developed a very formalized approach.

The first stage is termed conceptual. This stage concentrates on developing a rough idea of what the system will look like in order to meet a set of specified objectives. The identification of objectives is implicitly included in the same phase.

The next phase is called the developmental phase. This is the time when they experiment, develop prototypes, and formulate the preliminary system.

The third phase is called acquisition. It is during this phase that the final system is defined and the operating models are produced.

The fourth phase is, of course, the operational phase, when the system is put into normal operation.

It can be seen that libraries must tailor this basic approach to systems development. During the conceptual phase, the libraries must identify objectives, and there are a whole hierarchy of objectives. Objectives of the resource center, public schools, college and university libraries and the objectives of the subunits of these libraries all need to be identified and evaluated.

In setting objectives I can only say – Think Big – Think the Future – Be Flexible.

The existing method of doing things needs to be documented and analyzed. We must know what we are in order to change.

Then a system concept must be formulated – what must a system do to achieve the objectives that have been set for it? Based on this concept, detailed performance specification can be developed.

Once the specifications are available it is possible to formulate the development plan.

The new design or plan needs to be evaluated and some estimation made of the cost of development and operation as compared with the old one.

If the new system is less costly, there's no problem. If it's more costly then what about its effectiveness? In other words, what are you paying for new services? If it's effectiveness is enough to justify the added cost, then it must be tested. If it operates under a variety of demands as intended, the final system is installed. That's the end of the programme, if the new system is perfect, but none ever is. The process should immediately repeat itself.

In a few words, a library system is what you want it to be. The objectives you set will designate the end result.

In the "Plan for the Development of Library Service in Montana" Ruth Warncke has described the library federation. Her description indicates why it would be suitable for North Dakota as well as Montana.

"A federation requires a strong central library under the direction of a qualified librarian to guarantee imaginative and effective leadership.

Boards of Trustees of city libraries and Boards of County Commissioners (who are the trustees of county libraries) arrange with the federation for service. The agreements specify services to be received, method of administration and the amount to be paid by the contracting agency. These agreements are in effect on a continuing basis until terminated by a notice of one of the parties, six months prior to the dissolution of the agreement. A yearly review of the amount paid for services is provided for in the agreement. A board made up of representatives from participating units may act in an advisory capacity to the federation. Local Boards of Trustees continue to function as legal entities responsible for their local libraries."

"The federation has been selected as the most appropriate system organization for Montana because it is built on the solid foundation of a strong central library; it allows each local library to continue to service its own clientele, to join or not to join a system as it wishes, to have a voice in the governing of the system if it does join, to retain its own local governing and taxing authority, to gain strength from a larger resource unit without being controlled by it and to withdraw from it if it so wishes. The federation retains the priceless advantages of initiative, responsibility and pride of ownership in each community; and it extends service into areas that have previously had no library service."

The northwest region of North Dakota is set up in such a manner.

This feasibility project set up in Minot, supported by federal funds, is attempting to discover what can be accomplished in a federation and how much it will cost.

The actual plan involves both public and school libraries in an eleven county area in northwestern North Dakota. They work informally with colleges.

The feasibility study will reveal needed cost data and information on the frequency and type of participation by the member libraries. When compiled and evaluated, this data will be used to determine if the "federation" is the most economical and practical method of extending better library service in the state.

The services that are offered in Minot are:

Interlibrary loan
Copy service
Reference
Rotating collections
Book processing
Federation borrower's card
In service training
16mm film service
Publicity
Subject specialists
Speakers bureau

This roster of services is very impressive. How well they are used will depend on how well Minot can present them and the libraries involved appreciate their own needs in these areas.

In a federation such as has been discussed across the state each library would enter into those programs they felt would profit them.

If the federation is to offer a meaningful service to its members, the headquarters however must have:

A. A comprehensive collection of book and non-book library materials to cover the general as well as special interests in its area.

B. The important nonprint materials of communication, such as educational films, filmstrips, recordings, and tapes.

C. Professional personnel for reference, reader's advisory service, individual and group reading aid, audio-visual services, personnel specially trained for subjects of specialized interest to the region or to meet the needs of special groups, e. g. handicapped, or homebound.

D. Have available the necessary supporting and bibliographic information, to locate facts and specialized resources in the area, the state, and the nation.

E. A regular and frequent exchange of materials among itself and the member libraries.

F. The materials necessary for centralized purchasing of library materials, supplies and equipment.

G. The materials and personnel necessary for centralized cataloging and preparation of materials.

H. An organized program of staff guidance, orientation, and in-service training.

In summing up let me say, no library is big enough to go it alone. If a federation is not the answer let us find it quickly or libraries will take place beside Civil War monuments as society's momentoes of the past.

12-REGION SUMMARY OF GROUP PROCEEDINGS

Region 1

PROBLEM: Is cooperation among all types of libraries feasible?

REMARK: By cooperation, the duplication of materials would be eliminated, a wider-range of materials would be available, and small town librarians would get more training.

PROBLEM: How will interlibrary cooperation be financed?

REMARK: There should be a county-wide or state-wide levy.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Take the library program to the people so that when the need is apparent, the people will agree to support it. Proper publicity is essential.

We must stress the educational as well as the recreational value of libraries.

The State Legislature should provide a means of taxation for state aid to all public libraries.

Educate people and legislators to library needs.

PROBLEM: What is the responsibility of the library trustees in interlibrary cooperation?

REMARKS: They should take an active part in meetings, and public relations – bring the library message back to the people.

RECOMMENDATION: The trustees and librarians should take the responsibility for seeking a mill levy to finance the libraries.

PROBLEM: What will take place at the end of the Federation demonstration period of the Minot Public Library?

REMARKS: Participating libraries will contract for the various services on a voluntary basis with the Minot Public Library. The various services would be cost-rated.

PROBLEM: Will the interlibrary cooperation participating libraries be pressured into accepting the Library of Congress classification?

REMARKS: Most libraries can not see the need for it and would they want to use the Library of Congress classification.

RECOMMENDATION: The Library of Congress classification should be left to the decision of the individual library.

Region 2

PROBLEM: Should school libraries be combined with public libraries?

REMARK: There are disadvantages in the combination:

(a) School libraries are closed in the summer.

(b) School libraries are also used for study halls in many schools.

(c) Different types of books are required for a school library than for a public library.

(d) Adults and others would not patronize a school-public library.

RECOMMENDATION: Public libraries should be maintained in a separate plant so as to serve all taxpayers.

PROBLEM: Should bookmobiles be included in a cooperative library system.

REMARK: Whenever the rural people pay taxes for library service they should also have the accessible convenience of its facilities equal to the city patrons.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Bookmobiles should be included in a cooperative library system and book vans used where practical.
Library branches and stations should be a part of the system.

PROBLEM: How should the present unserved area be included in a library system?

REMARKS: The people feel that the County Commissioners are not in sympathy with the majority of the people in granting their request for a bookmobile and county-wide library service even though a petition signed by 51 percent of the people has been completed and presented to them.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The state law should be changed to read that the County Commissioners **shall** accept, rather than **may** accept a 51 per cent signed petition and act accordingly.
All areas of the state should be in close proximity to library branches and extensive services.

Region 3

PROBLEM: Senior citizens and the handicapped have special needs and requirements.

REMARKS: Something should be done now. At the present time most of them are neglected.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Provide a place in the library where these special people can satisfy their needs.

(a) Make the library accessible to them.

(b) Supply recreational reading.

(c) Encourage reading and research.

(d) Enlist their suggestions for the type of materials and service needed.

(e) Bookmobiles should schedule visitation stops at the homes for the aged and at special stations.

PROBLEM: Youth needs to become interested in libraries.

REMARKS: Involvement in library activities should be encouraged. The library should be a center for action.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Involve children in National Library Week. Junior League and Scout Troops should be enlisted to do volunteer service during the summer months.

Junior members could conduct a reading hour.

PROBLEM: What does the public expect of a library?

REMARK: Good service.

RECOMMENDATIONS: A desirable accessible location and hours for service should be provided. Information about the available resources publicized.

PROBLEM: Development of interlibrary cooperation.

REMARK: Public relations with the communities is necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Hold community workshops for an awareness of library problems and needs. First step: Newspaper, radio and TV publicity.

(a) Announce new books and materials.

(b) Publish a library newsletter.

(c) Develop a rapid communications system by telephone or teletype.

Region 4

PROBLEM: Types of libraries participating in a program designed for the unserved areas.

REMARKS: Problem of organizing county libraries is the lack of cooperation from County Commissioners. They often won't cooperate with the people.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Educate the County Commissioners on the need for county-wide library service.

PROBLEM: Resource libraries in the center of North Dakota.

REMARKS: The Berninghausen survey didn't allow for any resource library centers in the middle of the state.

RECOMMENDATION: Jamestown and Devils Lake should be resource library centers in addition to Bismarck, Minot, Fargo and Grand Forks that were recommended by Berninghausen.

PROBLEM: Identification of existing library problems.

REMARK: The main problem of libraries is the lack of money.

RECOMMENDATION: A public relation program is needed to educate the legislators and taxpayers about the financial support needed for libraries.

Region 5

PROBLEM: Should the library system originate at the community level.

REMARK: It definitely has to begin at the community level.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The word "Library" should be changed to "Community Information Center." Small libraries should become branches of county libraries.

PROBLEM: Development of an awareness for the need of library services.

REMARK: The people do not understand interlibrary cooperation.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Make known what the library can offer by:

(a) Forming clubs such as "Friends of the Library."

(b) Involvement for library publicity by civic organizations.

(c) The State Library Commission should hold more meetings to educate the people about the libraries.

Region 6

PROBLEM: The gains of small libraries from a resource library.

REMARK: They should make use of the Union Catalog at the State Library Commission.

RECOMMENDATION: Use of the books and materials from resource libraries which will reduce the cost of purchases and duplication of materials.

PROBLEM: The effect on present library services by resource libraries.

REMARKS: It would reduce duplication of materials. Seldom-used books would not be purchased by all of the libraries.

RECOMMENDATION: That the resource libraries each specialize in a subject field to avoid duplication.

PROBLEM: What is a library federation?

REMARK: A library federation is a group of libraries contracting for library services from a large library.

RECOMMENDATION: The present library federation demonstration at the Minot Public Library should be observed closely to see if a federation will work in North Dakota.

PROBLEM: What is a "resource/reference library?"

REMARK: A "resource/reference library" is one that collects historical and reference material for research and reading purposes.

RECOMMENDATION: Start on the local level and work toward a resource library.

Region 7

PROBLEM: What federal aid would be available for interlibrary services?

REMARKS: Federal aid is dependent upon local matching funds. State funds should be made available to match federal funds.

RECOMMENDATION: Work toward state aid to match federal funds. Inform state legislators of this need.

PROBLEM: Improvement of services at the State Library Commission.

REMARK: The resources at the State Library Commission should be improved.

RECOMMENDATION: The State Library Commission should be strengthened and serve as a resource center for reference requests, materials and consulting services.

PROBLEM: What would be the advantages of four resource libraries over the State Library Commission?

REMARK: For this region, we cannot forsee any real advantages.

RECOMMENDATION: The State Library Commission should be enlarged and improved and serve above regional libraries.

PROBLEM: Union Catalog at the State Library Commission.

REMARK: Retaining the Union Catalog at the State Library Commission will minimize the cost of its maintenance.

RECOMMENDATION: Retain the Union Catalog at the State Library Commission for economical, efficient purpose and unnecessary duplication of operation costs.

PROBLEM: The assurance of continuous interlibrary services in the event that federal funds are cut.

REMARK: There is no assurance of continued federal assistance for public libraries.

RECOMMENDATIONS: State and local funds must be made available to replace the federal funds. All of the libraries in the state should receive financial assistance when needed.

Region 8

PROBLEM: How can public and school libraries, and interlibrary service be improved?

REMARK: The service has to be sold to the people.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Unserved areas should establish themselves into county library systems. Bookmobiles should be used wherever feasible. Unserved counties should organize and join other county library systems.

Schools should encourage and teach library usage at an early age of the student and during his entire educational period.

PROBLEM: How will county libraries be controlled, financed and located?

REMARK: The county libraries should not be under state and/or federal control.

RECOMMENDATIONS: County libraries should be operated by local and county control rather than by the state and/or federal control.

Bookmobile service should be expanded wherever feasible to schools and local residents.

Control, financing, and location of libraries and branches should be arranged by agreement of the counties involved.

County and city libraries should supplement the school library.

Region 9

PROBLEM: How can extensive library collections be made more readily available?

REMARK: Establish and maintain local libraries.

RECOMMENDATION: Strengthen and improve the library resource materials at the State Library Commission.

PROBLEM: Education is needed at the local level concerning federal and state library programs that are currently available.

REMARK: Key people in each community should be informed and encouraged to enlist aid from local organizations.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The State Library Commission should provide information so that local orgnaizations can orient the public to library needs.

Library extension courses and workshops should be conducted by higher education institutions.

PROBLEM: Does library cooperation in an area offer better service than library service from one center such as the State Library Commission?

REMARK: There is some thought that a central library would be better than regional libraries. Mail service and reference requests could be processed much faster from one central place.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The results of the interlibrary federation at the Minot Public Library may have the answer when the demonstration is completed. A thorough study of its success should be made at the end of that demonstration period. An effort should be made to keep the media center in Dickinson operating.

PROBLEM: What would be the possibilities for an expanded State Library?

REMARK: The State Library should continue its excellent service and expand its facilities.

RECOMMENDATION: The state legislature should provide a new building and appropriate finances for its proper operation.

PROBLEM: How can extensive library collections be more readily available to the public?

REMARK: Increase maintenance and resources of local libraries.

RECOMMENDATION: Establish and maintain local libraries and strengthen the resources at the State Library Commission.

Region 10

PROBLEM: Development of a better relationship between school and community libraries.

REMARK: This would help in reducing duplication of resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Monthly meetings between public and school librarians.

Do research and planning on library problems for which there is an extreme need.

PROBLEM: "Pros" and "Cons" of bookmobiles.

REMARK: After much discussion it was decided that they served their purpose well.

RECOMMENDATION: Bookmobiles should be considered as a part of the library system.

PROBLEM: How should a cooperative library system be financed?

REMARK: By all of the people.

RECOMMENDATION: The State Legislature should provide a means of taxation for the financial aid to libraries.

Region 11

PROBLEM: Effect on present library services by resources libraries.

REMARKS: A resource library would screen out some of the requests by filling them there. Requests that could not be filled at the resource library would be sent to the Union Catalog at the State Library Commission for further location. Requests would require a 2-step process.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Give consideration to the 2-step process. The resource library would screen out some of the requests by filling them at the library within a region.

PROBLEM: Is there a need for additional legislation for interlibrary services?

REMARK: Legislation for interlibrary cooperation has been provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Since no additional legislation is needed, the public should be educated to interlibrary cooperation. Local leadership should take a greater share of the burden of presenting library resource needs to the people.

Region 12

PROBLEM: Will all libraries be a part of the interlibrary cooperation system?

REMARK: With hard work on the part of all local communities this system could be accomplished.

RECOMMENDATION: Every community and area should concern themselves with interlibrary cooperation.

PROBLEM: Should the city library board be concerned only with the city area?

REMARK: The libraries should continue to loan books.

RECOMMENDATION: City libraries should increase their services through bookmobiles and individual taxation.

PROBLEM: The expectation from librarians and trustees.

REMARK: Trustees should hire the librarian, but let the librarian run the library.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The librarian should be well educated in library administration and be in control of its operation. Trustees should be concerned with the financial support for the library, the publicity to "sell" the library and conduct regular business meetings. The expenses of librarians should be paid by the library for convention and workshop attendance. Sufficient library personnel should be provided to assist the librarian.